MARION WEEKLY STAR.

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WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

WITHOUT TRANSACTING MUCH BUSINESS THE SENATE ADJOURNS

Mr Edmunds' and Mr. Dolph's Bills—Mr. Wilson's Peace Conference Bill—An Interesting Crop Report—The Telephone Case—National News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—In the senate Mr Edmunds introduced a bill for the establishment of a postal telegraph.

Mr Dolph introduced a bill to repeal the law of last session, providing for the settlement of claims of officers and enlisted men of the army, for loss of private property destroyed in the military service; and had read from the report of the secretary of war, the statement concerning the difficulty experienced in its interpretation. Claims had been presented for the loss of clothing of a family of six, and for household goods destroyed in the great Chicago fire, and another for the loss of two gold watches. This is the law which President Cleveland in his message characterised as indefinite in its terms, and which he said needs amendment if it is to remain on the statute book. Mr. Dolph said he thought there was no reason why the government should act as insurer of the property of officers and soldiers.

Mr Cockrell saw no reason for any difficulty in the interpretation of the law He thought there should be some machinery in the war department to enable that department to determine what articles were "useful, necessary and proper," for any officer or soldier to have in the line of duty.

Mr Hawley was astonished that any person capable of filling the position of secretary of war, should experience any difficulty in construing the law, and Mr. Logan said he was opposed to the government becoming an insurer, but thought the law admitted of a doubt as to its interpretation.

Bills were also introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, to promote peace among nations. It authorizes the president to enter into negotiations with other governments with a view to the formation of an international tribunal for the arbitration of any difficulties that may occur among nations, and requests him to invite other nations to send delegates to a proposed international peace convention to be held in Washington at such time as he may fix, and appropriates $150,000 for this purpose.

By Mr Voorhees, to repeal the statute of limitations on the allowance of pension arrears.

After some further routine business the senate went into executive session, and afterward adjourned until Monday.

Crop Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The crop reports of the department of agriculture for December gives the farm prices of the principal crops. The increase in the product of corn has reduced the average value of the crop to thirty-three cents per bushel. The average value of the previous crop in December was thirty-six cents. The reduction is largest in the Ohio valley and in the southern states west of the Mississippi the increase of stock feeding has counteracted the tendency to extremely low prices. The average in Missouri is 26 cents, the same as last year; in Kansas 21 is reported instead of 22 last year; in Iowa, [illegible] instead of 23, in Nebraska, 19 instead of 18; [illegible] 28 cents in Dakota, [illegible]; 32 in Minnesota, [illegible] Indiana 29, Ohio 33, Michigan 34, Kentucky 35, Pennsylvania 49, New York 50. Compared with former prices corn values are very low For the preceding five years nearly all under average in production, the average farm value was 44 7-10 cents per bushel, and for the preceding ten years [illegible] cents.

The price of wheat though still low is considerably above last December's average, which was 65 cents. That of 1883 was 91 cents. The present is 78 7-10 cents, a gain equal to half the unprecedented decline indicated last December. For the five years past the average farm value has been 90 cents per bushel and for the preceding ten, $1 05. Last years' farm value was 38 per cent lower than for the ten years ended in 1879, due mainly to a fuller European production and a smaller foreign demand for a surplus nearly equal to a third of the entire crop The range of state prices is from 57 cents in Nebraska, to $1.25 in Massachusetts It is above one dollar in the eastern and in the cotton states for home grown wheat.

The prices in Texas, 80 cents, is 7 cents lower than last December from the increase in the home crop. The value in New York is 96, an increase of 11 cents, Pennsylvania, 96, an increase of 11 cents, Ohio, 94, an increase of 16 cents, Kentucky, 95, an increase of 19 cents; Michigan, 84, an increase of 16 cents, Indiana, 86, an increase of 19 cents, Illinois, 81, an increase of 18 cents; Wisconsin, 76, an increase of 16 cents, Minnesota, 70, an increase of 20 cents; Iowa, 67 an increase of 15 cents; Missouri, 77, an increase of 15 cents, Kansas, 65, an increase of 20 cents, Nebraska, 57, an increase of 15 cents, Dakota, 63, an increase of 17 cents. The average for California is returned at 76 cents and 67 for Oregon.

The average price of rye is 56 cents, 4 cents more than last year; of barley 56 cents an increase of 7 cents; of buckwheat 56 cents, an increase of 3 cents; of potatoes 45 cents, an increase of 5 cents; of hay $8.69 per ton in place of $8.17 last year. The average price of oats is 29 cents, the same as last December The price of cotton averages 8 13 cents per pound, of lint, New value, which is 9 mills less than the December price last year

The Telephone Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Counsel in the telephone case, involving the validity of the Bell telephone, are still engaged on their briefs, evidence and [illegible], and other matter which will be necessary for the information of the secretary of the interior and his [illegible]. Casey Young, counsel for the [illegible] opposed to the Bell company, has asked for more time in which to prepare his brief The department officials have been unable to hold a conference. The documents already presented constitute quite a library, but it is thought that after the [illegible] of information [illegible]

TOO MUCH RELIGION.

A Young Man Driven Insane by Revival Exhortation—Died in Fit.

ROCHESTER, N Y, Dec 11.—A special to the Morning Herald from Seneca Falls, N. Y, says "The village of Canoga, situated a few miles south of Seneca Falls, was thrown into great excitement by the death of Lot Shaw, aged about twenty-three years. His death is attributed to religious excitement produced at the revival meeting held at the M E Church at Canoga, Sunday, November 29.

"The projector of the meeting exhorted the young man until after midnight to embrace religion, and the youth was finally carried home a raving maniac Since then he has had spasms in which he jumped up and shouted and then fell back stiff and senseless. In one of these paroxysms he died.

"His parents are said to have been weak-minded, and the son inherited their defect. The unusual excitement produced by the meeting turned his already unbalanced brain, and to that his death was probably due."

John E. Owens' Condition.

BALTIMORE, Dec 11 —Mr John E. Owens, the comedian, is again lying very ill at his country seat near Towson He was stricken down on Sunday last with typhoid pneumonia.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Quotations of the Stock, Produce and Cattle Market, Dec. 10.

NEW YORK—Money 2½ per cent Exchange quiet Governments firm

Currency sixes, 1.8 bid, fours, coupons, 123⅞ bid four and a halfs, 112½ bid

There was an entire absence of the excitement which characterized the dealings in the stock exchange yesterday at the opening this morning Prices opened steady to strong and all but the Vanderbilts advanced, fractionally in the early tradings The latter however were very steadily held and at the first call showed only a slight decline from the closing figures of last night. The offerings as a rule were on a small scale, most of the sales beings in lots of 200 shares. A feeling of greater security seemed to prevail, and it can now be safely asserted, said some brokers, that the worst effects of the death of Mr Vanderbilt can be had as far as the stock market is concerned have been safely tided over

At 10 30 business on 'Change was going on in about the ordinary way, and one who had witnessed yesterday's scenes on the floor during the early hours of the day could not help but wonder how Wall street can be excited beyond all description and within twenty four hours pass through it without the slightest embarrassment resulting Brokers agree in attributing the restoration of confidence to the steady support given the market throughout the whole of yesterday by the syndicate of capitalists who, on learning of the death of Mr. Vanderbilt held a meeting and decided to thwart any attempt to use the fact for the purpose of depressing the market

"I think," said one of the leading brokers to a reporter, "that it is now proven conclusively to any sane person that the death of no man, no matter how great his interests may be in the street can break or demoralize the market, provided there is a little time for calm forethought and prearrangement among the larger capitalists. Why should the market go to pieces because one millionaire dies when there are several real live millionaires left? They surely have some interest at stake, and it is incumbent on them to protect it It is all nonsense for any one to think for one moment that because one big man is suddenly taken off all the rest are going to lay down and let things go to ruin

At 10 30 a. m. prices were irregular, but the changes from the closing of last night were only slight

Bur & Quincy	134½	Morris & Essex	110⅞
Canadian Pacific	56	Missouri Pacific	[illegible]
Canada Southern	41⅛	N Y & Erie	[illegible]
Central Pacific	42⅝	N Y Central	103⅝
Chicago & Alton	41	Nash & Chatt	47⅛
C C C & I	61¼	Northwestern	108⅝
Del & Hudson	93½	Northern Pacific	[illegible]
Del Lack & W	125½	do preferred	[illegible]
Denver & Rio G	19½	Ohio & Miss	[illegible]
Erie seconds	88¼	Pacific Mail	67
East Tennessee	15	Rock Island	128
Illinois Central	[illegible]	St Paul	[illegible]
Jersey Central	43⅛	St. P & O	40½
Kansas & Texas	[illegible]	do. preferred	104
Lake Shore	86	Texas & Pacific	[illegible]
Louisville & Nash	44⅛	U Pacific	[illegible]
Mich Central	[illegible]	Western Union	78⅝

Cincinnati.

FLOUR—Fancy, $4 30@4 35, family $4.00@4 25

WHEAT—No 3 red, 88@92c No 2 [illegible]

CORN—No. 2 mixed 34½@35½c. No. 2 white, 35c

OATS—No. 2 mixed 30@30½c, No 2 mixed, 31@31½c, No 2 white, 32@32½c.

PORK—Family, $10 12½@10 25; regular, $10.25@10 37½

BACON—Short clear sides, $6 12½@6 25.

LARD—Kettle, 6¼@6½c

CHEESE—Prime to choice Ohio, 9½@10c; New York, 10@11c; Northwestern, 8@9c.

POULTRY—Choice full-grown chickens, $2.50@3 00, ducks, $2.50@4 00, geese, $5 50@6.00 per dozen live turkeys 6½@7c

HAY—No. 1 timothy $12 50@13 00 No 2, $11 50@12 00, mixed, $10 00@11 00, prairie, $[illegible]; wheat, oats and rye straw, $5 50@6 00

WOOL—Unwashed medium clothing, [illegible], fine merino, [illegible], common 15@16c; fleece-washed medium clothing 30@31c; combing, 29@30c fine merino X and XX, 30@32c; burr and cots 17@20c; tub-washed 28@34c, pulled [illegible].

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers $3.75@4.25; fair, $2 75@3.50, common, $1 50@2 50; stockers and feeders, $3 25@3 75 yearlings and calves, $2 00@4 00.

HOGS—Selected butchers $3.90@4 10 fair to good packing $3 85@4 00 fair to good light, $3 65@3 85 common, $3 1[illegible] culls $[illegible]

SHEEP—Common to fair $2.25@2 75; good to choice $2 85@3.40 common to fair lambs, $2.65@3 40, good to choice $3 50@4 00.

Pittsburg.

Grain market continues to move along slowly. Wheat in fair jobbing demand longberry red, $1 01@1 02, No. 2 98@99c, No 1 red, [illegible]; No 2 93@97c No 3 90@93c Corn, old, yellow ear, 51@53c, high mixed, 49@50c; mixed, 48@49c, new ear, 42@43c, high mixed, [illegible] mixed 39@40c; old yellow shelled, [illegible]; high mixed, 54@55c mixed 49@50c new shelled, 40@41c, high mixed [illegible], mixed [illegible]. Oats steady. No 1 white 37@38c, No 2 [illegible], 36c, No 3 35@36c mixed, 33@34c. Rye, No 1 light; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 70@72c; No 2 Western 64@65c Barley, No 2 Western 80@83c, No. 3, 60@65c Lake Shore, [illegible] 90c rejected, 50@53c, Canada, $1 01@1 04 No 2, [illegible], No 3 85@87c Cattle dull and slow on common fairly active on good; prime $5 25@5 50, fair to good, $4.50@4 75, common $4 00@4 25, receipts 495 head, shipments, [illegible] yesterday to New York 3 car loads. Hogs dull Philadelphias, $4 00@4 10 Yorkers, $3 70@3 80; receipts, 4,000 head, shipments, 3,[illegible] head, shipments yesterday to New York, 14 car loads. Sheep demoralized prime $3 25@3 50 fair to good $2 50@3 00, common $1 50@1 50; lambs, $2 50@4.50; receipts 2 800 head, shipments, [illegible] head

New York.

WHEAT—No 2 red 93[illegible]c, January, 94½c; February, 96⅛c

CORN—Mixed Western, 51c, January, 50c; February, 49c

OATS—Western 3[illegible]c January, 35¾

CATTLE—[illegible] per 100 lbs live weight

HOGS—[illegible] per 100 lbs.

SHEEP—[illegible] 75 per lbs live weight.

COTTON—[illegible] Middling uplands, 9⅝c, do Orleans, 9¾c. December 9 21 January, 9.26c; February, 9.35c, March, 9 4[illegible] April, 9.56c May, 9 64 June, 9.65, July 9 [illegible]

Chicago

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping $5.30@5 80; common to fair, $3 [illegible] stockers and feeders, $2 [illegible] Texans [illegible]

HOGS—Fair to good, $3 4[illegible] mixed packing $3 [illegible] choice heavy [illegible]

SHEEP—Common [illegible] $2 00@3 75, Texans, $1 75@3 00.

MILAN WHIPPED AGAIN

THE BULGARIANS SLAUGHTER THE SERBS AT ISVOR.

England's Elections—Gladstone Charged With Unloyalty to His Adherents. Proof of His Guilt—The Climax of Crime in Rome—Foreign News.

LONDON Dec 11 —The important fact is reported from Sofia, that the Mahometan population of Bulgaria, heretofore as far as possible maintaining a neutral attitude, has joined in the popular support of Prince Alexander Large accessions to the army from this source are announced. It is thought that this movement justifies the removal of any doubt that may have existed as to an understanding having been arrived at between Bulgaria and the sultan, as opposed to Austrian and Servian interests.

The report that fighting was renewed by the Bulgarians, while not fully confirmed, is in the line of events naturally to be expected as a result of such an alliance The time allowed by Prince Alexander for Servia to consider her answer to the Bulgarian ultimatum expired and decisive movements of some sort must occur very soon, even if hostilities have not already been resumed

The ambassadors of the powers continue their deliberations looking to a settlement by diplomacy of the Balkan's question though no one really believes that such a termination of the affair is possible. The certainty that the situation will be in some way altered by further fighting, makes the sessions of the conferences hardly more than mockeries, and the consciousness of this is perhaps the real secret of the dilatory and ineffectual way in which the ambassadors have been proceeding

Home politics continue to furnish ample food for speculation as to probable results and very little ground for definite predictions. One of the most significant developments of the situation and one much discussed is the growing certainty that Mr Gladstone did not feel himself bound in the elections just past to be loyal in all cases to his Radical adherents In at least two instances there is proof that he secretly threw his influence on the side of Whig candidates as against Radicals urgently supported by Mr Chamberlain

An angry letter from Mr Chamberlain to a friend, complaining of Mr Gladstone's action in this respect, is being handed around at the Reform club, and seems to presage internal dissensions in the Liberal ranks at no distant day Mr Gladstone's version of the matter is understood to be that having honestly striven to secure the withdrawal of duplicate candidates in districts where more than one were in nomination, and having failed to secure such withdrawal, his duty was finished, and he was justified in supporting whichever one of the candidates was deemed by him to be most in accord with the Liberal party's principles.

Servians Slaughtered.

LONDON, Dec 11 —The extension of forty-eight hours which Prince Alexander gave to King Milan in which to reply to the former's counter proposal of peace expired at noon The Servian king sent no reply to the Bulgarian terms, but definitely broke the truce by renewing hostilities Three bodies of Servian troops made simultaneous attacks upon the Bulgarian outposts at Isvor, St Nicholas and Krivofer In each case the attacking party was repulsed with considerable slaughter

The Servian army is now echeloned between Nissa and the Timok river, facing the Bulgarian army which occupies a strong, entrenched position stretching from Pirot to a point about ten miles to the northwest, with its left resting on Pirot. The conditions are favorable for a general engagement and it is not improbable that the fighting on a large scale will begin at day break

Prince Alexander commands his troops in person but King Milan has turned over the chief command of his army to Col. Harvatovitch The Bulgarian prince says he will have no more parleying with the enemy until he has captured Nisch when he will dictate terms of peace in that metropolis of Southern Servia.

The Climax of Crime.

ROME, Dec 11 —This city is seething with excitement over the trial which has begun of a whole family charged with one of the most revolting murders in the whole history of crime The prisoners are a butcher named Tozzi, his wife, son and daughter The victim was a rival butcher named Poggi. The motives of the murder were trade, jealousy and family disputes.

Poggi was entrapped into Tozzi's cellar where he was first stunned with a blow on the head Then his throat was cut, and while he was dying he was held over a tub into which his blood flowed Tozzi and his son then carved the body into small pieces and the fragments were scattered in a suburban forest, the whole family assisting in this work The murdered man's blood was afterward boiled in black puddings which were sold in Tozzi's shop

Tozzi's son made a full confession and narrated the terrible story to the court with a cold-blooded cynicism, which provoked the fury of all who heard him The audience yelled "Away with him to the scaffold!"

The murderer tauntingly screamed in reply, "I am here Tear me to pieces!"

Classification Committee.

PITTSBURG Dec 11 —About thirty five delegates to the annual convention of the Middle & Western Freight Agents association, which meets in this city are in the city The classification committee held a secret meeting discussing a change in the classification of bottles, which have heretofore been shipped as fourth class. The duties of the association are simply to make classifications, they having no power over rates.

Imported Tobacco.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 11.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the New England Tobacco Growers' association in this city, a resolution was passed in favor of asking congress to establish $1 50 per pound duty on all foreign wrappers imported into the United States It is also probable that the association will ask the Connecticut legislature to memorialize congress in regard to this petition

BUCKEYE GRANGERS.

Consideration of Pleuro-Pneumonia—Oleomargarine—Stock and Dairy.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.—The third and last day's session of the Ohio State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry was called to order at 8 30 by the worthy state master. The devotional exercises were conducted by the state chaplain. The roll call and preliminary business being disposed of, the regular work of the day was taken up.

The committee on pleuro-pneumonia reported in favor of making the most rigid efforts to prevent the spread of the disease whenever it appears, and to, if possible, master it

The committee on oleomargarine reported progress, and the following recommendation was made That blank petitions be prepared and sent to the different counties in the state, asking signatures petitioning the legislature to pass an act to compel the manufacturers of oleomargarine to brand and stamp every package of oleomargarine as such, and not allow it to enter into competition with butter, and be sold as such.

A resolution was passed asking the state legislature to create a live stock commission, and empower it in such a manner as to make it efficient.

A resolution was also passed asking the state legislature to take action toward electing a state dairy commissioner, and recommend one of the duties of the commissioner to be the enforcement of the oleomargarine law

The meeting has been largely attended and much good work has been done. A feature of the exercises was the most excellent music under the direction of Mrs. Carrie Durham A class of eighty members received the fifth degree Wednesday night

At the close of the unfinished business the worthy state master called the meeting to order, and after a few happy remarks the gavel fell, and the thirteenth annual meeting was closed

The meeting next year will probably be held at Mt Vernon.

BETWEEN TWO FLOODS.

Remarkable Casualties to a Train on the New Brunswick Railroad.

ST JOHN, N B., Dec 11 —A serious accident occurred on the New Brunswick railroad Not having obtained in time sufficient iron frames to complete the new bridge over both branches of the Aroostook river, wooden frames were used, so that the bridge could be operated As a result of this a freight train bound east was thrown into the river by the collapse of the trestle over the north branch All the train men escaped except the fireman, Richard Smith, of St. John, who went down with the engine The engineer was injured internally in jumping from the cab.

An hour later the express, bound west, after crossing the south branch, was signalled just in time to prevent it going over the wrecked bridge The train was then ordered back to the last station it had passed, when it was discovered that the bridge over the south branch had been swept away by the flood, caused by heavy rains. The watchman reported that that bridge had fallen three minutes after the express crossed.

The express is now between two floods. The water is rising rapidly, and there is no way of reaching the passengers. It is hoped that the banks will hold The storm is very severe and the snow melting caused the river to rise.

THE SAMPSON STOPS.

A Silver "Mine" in Colorado that Was "Stocked" in Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec 11.—News has been received here from Silverton, Colorado, that the Sampson silver mine near that place, shut down on November 22d. There is a very large interest held in this mine in this vicinity Great secrecy has been maintained among those who were cognizant of the stoppage and who were instrumental in placing the large blocks of stocks that were purchased here, in Meriden, and wherever a dollar could be obtained for it, whether from a child, widow, minister or business man

The failure of this mine will probably lead to widespread distress in this neighborhood as many put all their money they had into it. About $80,000 worth of the stock is distributed among parties in this city, Wallingford, Hartford, Meriden and Yatesville. John Deming, of Forestville, is the only eastern director in the board. The stock was placed here by E F. Mueller, of Cleveland, O, who sold it at the rate of $1 a share on the capitalization of value of $10 per share

Sullivan and Muldoon Arrested.

ROCHESTER, N Y, Dec. 11.—A special to the Morning Herald from Olean says: "John L Sullivan and William Muldoon appeared here with Lester & Allen's minstrels. During the afternoon a valuable pet dog belonging to Muldoon was severely maltreated by two men and maimed for life Sullivan and Muldoon captured the men and held them until they were arrested by the officers. The men then caused the arrest of Sullivan and Muldoon on the charge of assault. The latter were bailed in $600 to appear in court."

A Cool Suicide.

NEW HAVEN, Conn, Dec 11.—Veterinary Surgeon H McHugh walked into police headquarters and said that he had just swallowed ten grains of morphine. He said that he took the dose with suicidal intent. He was removed to the hospital, where he died at about 5 o'clock McHugh came to this city about four years ago and built up a lucrative practice Two years ago he became addicted to drinking and since that time he has paid but little attention to business. He was a native of Middleton, Vt.

Gin House Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 11 —The State's, Grenada, Miss, special says "The gin house of E L Austin, at Elliot's Station, eight miles south of here, burned with 600 bales of cotton The engineer and fireman who slept in the gin house were burned past recognition. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin."

Tow Boat Damaged.

ALBANY, N Y, Dec. 11.—The tow boat Wyn[illegible], while taking a tow through Greenbush bridge, was carried against a pier by the breaking away of ice in the river above. The boat is damaged to the extent of $25,000.

THE DEAD FINANCIER.

SUITABLE ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

The Millionaire's Last Visit to Wall Street. The Mansion of Mourning—No Effect on the Markets—No Autopsy to be Made—Cause of His Death.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The death of Mr Vanderbilt continues the main topic of conversation in financial and commercial circles. On the exchanges there was a decided feeling of relief over the fact that the markets had passed through the shock without any disastrous results. A committee of the members of the chamber of commerce, of which Mr Vanderbilt was a member, has been appointed by President Brown to prepare a preamble and suitable resolutions of condolence to be presented for adoption at the next monthly meeting. The directors of the Western Union are also preparing for similar action.

Mr Vanderbilt's last visit to Wall street was about ten days ago, when he rode down in his carriage and visited the office of Drexel, Morgan & Company. At that time he seemed in his usual health. He chatted with one of the members of the firm and seemed perfectly at ease with himself and all mankind The virtual settlement of the business arrangement between the New York Central and West Shore people was a source of great gratification to him, as he expressed himself.

The vicinity of the Vanderbilt mansion presented a quiet appearance. There were few curious people gazing at the house and the few that were drawn thither through curiosity merely took cursory glances and passed on. The window curtains were drawn close and visits of condolence were less frequent. There were but few callers made up chiefly of the nearest and most intimate friends of the family.

Chauncey M. Depew, Private Secretary Rossiter and Broker Francis P. Freeman were among the earliest callers. Mr. Freeman is the man that has been selected by the family to take charge of the funeral arrangements. Simplicity will be the chief feature of the ceremonies at St. Bartholomew's church. The coffin which has been ordered has not yet been finished.

The members of the produce exchange are unanimous in the expression that the death of Mr Vanderbilt will not affect the grain carrying trade to any great extent. The grain committee of the exchange came to the conclusion that it was unnecessary for them to take any special action in the matter. Mr Fletcher, superintendent of the produce exchange, said in substance:

"As far as transportation interests are concerned, there is no reason for the least apprehension Mr Vanderbilt left his railroad business so well arranged that there need be no hitch in the program. There is not likely to be any change in transportation facilities. The grain market will show no violent changes in consequence of the demise of Mr Vanderbilt."

Mr. Alex Meakim of the produce exchange, coincided in the views taken by Superintendent Fletcher. He added: "Wheat will continue to be brought from the west over the different railroad lines just the same as if Mr Vanderbilt had lived, Of course the 'bulls' would like to have shipments delayed, but there will be no change from the ordinary winter's program." It was stated by Superintendent Fletcher that Mr. Vanderbilt had never been a member of the produce exchange, and as far as he knew, had never taken a direct interest in grain speculation.

Here and there on down-town buildings flags are seen at half mast. The stock exchange and chamber of commerce are thus displayed Many old opponents of Mr. Vanderbilt in his railroad and other enterprises are now among the first to speak of his good qualities when living. Acts of generosity on Mr. Vanderbilt's part are now recalled. Several banking institutions will hold meetings for the purpose of adopting resolutions of condolence. Coroner Messimer said in relation to an autopsy that was thought necessary to be made on the body of the late Mr. Vanderbilt:

"There will be no autopsy, as I do not think it would be proper to satisfy the morbid curiosity of the public. Mr. Robert Garrett's testimony was to me a typical picture of apoplexy, and Dr Miller, of No. 77 West Fiftieth street, who is a homeopathic physician, coincides in this opinion as do Drs. J. W McLane, Sewell, Webb, and others whom I have consulted. I will state that I am treating the remains of Mr. Vanderbilt the same as I would one of his employes."

"It is said that you received $10,000 not to make an autopsy?"

"That is absurd If an autopsy had been necessary I should certainly have made it."

Deputy Coroner Dr Justin Herold made an official examination of the body. The face, head and body was congested, due to the congestion having taken place in the lateral ventricles of the brain, thence into the fourth ventricle of the brain, causing stoppage of respiration, the heart continuing to pump the blood into the vessels of the head and face, producing the scarlet color of the features. The official report fixes the cause of death as cerebral apoplexy.

The directors of the New York Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, St Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, and the New York & Harlem railroads met at the Grand Central depot and passed resolutions of sympathy with the bereaved family.

Requiem Masses.

NEW YORK, Dec 11.—By request of the Spanish consul, a requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late King Alfonso of Spain in the Church of St Francis Xavier The funeral oration was delivered by Rev Philip Cardello, chaplain of the Spanish chapel connected with this church. A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Louis Riel was celebrated in the French Canadian church in Seventy-sixth street

Typographical.

NEW YORK Dec 11 —Typographical Union No 6 elected Everett Glucker president, and Theodore C Wildman secretary and treasurer. These gentlemen favor a continuance of the boycott policy

BASE BALL.

The Association Wrangle Characterised a "Tempest in a Teapot."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11 —Argument was heard upon the preliminary injunction to restrain the American association from consummating the expulsion of the Metropolitan base ball club of New York. Counsel for the association contended that the whole complaint was substantially that the defendants did not want to play ball with the Metropolitans, and that the latter sought to compel them to do so

The court suggested the possibility of the association's dissolving in the event of the success of the plaintiff in this case, and forming a new association, leaving the complainants out. Counsel replied that such a proceeding was in accord with his advice to his clients, and characterized the whole matter as a "tempest in a teapot."

Counsel for the Mets replied that Mr. Wiman had spent nearly $100,000 in the matter, and argued that the language of the association's constitution, gave evidence that the agreement between the clubs was a continuing one. The Metropolitan club was a member of the association and its membership was valuable, entitling it to a share in the profits in the games played with other clubs. It had been deprived of its rights without charges, notice or trial, and the court was asked to disapprove of such sharp practice.

The court announced its decision as follows: "It seems to the court that in the present condition of this cause a prima facie case has been made out entitling the plaintiffs to a preliminary injunction. Undoubtedly valuable rights are secured by membership in this association. It has never been considered an answer to a bill to restore a complainant to membership in an incorporated association to say that he might have an action of law to recover damages for his expulsion

"Equity will always interfere to protect plain rights. As the case is at present presented we think a preliminary injunction should issue, and we therefore order it."

The injunction will continue in force until December 19, when a motion will be heard to dissolve it upon a bill and affidavit.

A WAYWARD DAUGHTER

Elopement—Traced and Found—Her Mother Falls Dead.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 11 —A young man entered the Central Police station and informed the superintendent that he was in search of Katie Meyers, of Mansfield, O., who ran away from home a few days ago. He stated that it had been discovered that she left Mansfield in company with a railroad man named Corrigan, and that the couple had been traced to Cleveland.

A search was made and it was found that the couple had rented a room on Lake street where the girl was found On being confronted by the young man who is the girl's cousin, she bursts into a violent fit of weeping which was succeeded by her falling in a dead faint, when told that her mother had dropped dead on hearing the news of her daughter's escapade.

After consciousness had been restored the girl was immediately seized with violent convulsions, and it was only by the use of a strong opiate that she was quieted. The couple had not been married, and Corrigan has made his escape. The young woman was removed to her stricken home at Mansfield.

Roman Catholics.

MONTREAL, Dec. 11 —The authorities of the Roman Catholic church have taken the first step toward applying to Rome for the canonization of the late Archbishop Bourget, in making public the alleged miracles he performed during his life. Presse contains the declarations of two women taken under oath testifying to the healing powers of the dead prelate The appeal to Rome to canonize the late Bishop Laval has not yet been granted, and a special court with three secretaries is now sitting in Quebec taking testimony

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 11 —First race, one mile: Fleur De Lis first, Hop Sing second, John Sullivan third Time 2 minutes.

Second race, five-eigths of a mile: Osceola first, Gold Star second, Willie Martin third Time 1 10¼

Third race, mile and one eighth: Volo first, Biddy second Hyde-Rabad third. Time 2 11

Fourth race, three fourths of a mile: Kramer first, Diamond second, Godfrey third Time 1 27¼

A Sucker Harvester.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 11 —Emil Bassett, accused of using the mails to defraud, was held for trial by United States Commissioner Edmunds. It was shown by testimony during his examination that he sold swindling watches at his South Third street office in this city, had a bogus advertising agency under the name of Pemberton, Ayer & Company, at 29 Chatham street, and ran several other crooked concerns by the aid of misleading advertisements and circulars.

A Priest Denied.

FALL RIVER Mass, Dec 11 —The parishioners of Notre Dame De Lourdes church adopted resolutions protesting against the appointment of Father Ferrin as pastor, refusing to recognize him, questioning the authority of Bishop Hendricken to appoint him and renewing the demand for a French-Canadian priest. A delegation of Catholics have requested Father Ferrin to leave, saying that they would not be responsible for anthing that might happen to him.

Victorious Strikers.

CHICAGO, Dec 11 —An agreement was reached in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad switchmen's strike, and by 8 o'clock all the men were at work. The company concedes the demands of the men in the main, promising to pay each man in full for all for all the time put in under the orders of the company, whether actually at work or not.

Student Suicides.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Dec. 11.—W. C. Walker, of Brooklyn, N Y, a student at the Theological seminary in this city, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. Inability to keep up in his classes and family troubles is the supposed cause. He left letters addressed to his mother and sister, begging their forgiveness for his rash act.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

MR. CLEVELAND'S FIRST TRIBUTE TO THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS

Taxation, the Tariff, and the Silver Question Dwelt Upon at Length—No More Silver Dollars—The Chinese, Coast and Navy—Treasury Report

WASHINGTON, Dec 8—President Cleveland's message read in congress opened with a tender allusion to the recent death of Vice President Hendricks, and reference to his distinguished public services integrity and devotion to duty A general survey shows that our relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign government Allusion is made to the appointment of Mr. Keily as minister to Austria and his rejection by that country The reasons advanced by Austria asking for the withdrawal of Mr Kelly were such as could not be acquiesced in by the president without violating his oath of office He has made no new nomination and the interests of the governments at Vienna, are now in the care of the secretary of legation

Concerning the isthmian canal, the president says the interest of the United States in a practical transit for ships across the isthmus has been repeatedly manifested during the last half century, and whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier must be for the world's benefit, a trust for mankind to be removed from the chance of domination by any single power nor should it become a point for invitation for hostilities, or a prize for warlike ambition toward such realization the efforts of this administration will be applied

The Chinese question in the western states despite restrictive legislation is far from satisfactory, but all the power of the government should be exerted to maintain the ablest good faith toward China in the treatment of emigrants from that country

On the fishery question the president recommends that congress provide for a commission in which the governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be represented, charged with the settlement of the entire question of the two countries

He urges legislation to make the recently concluded treaty with Mexico effective

Of international copyright, he says it is certainly desirable to bring about the object in view

The inadequacy of *legislation* touching citizenship and naturalization is brought to the attention of congress It is important that the right of alien domicile, as distinguished from federal naturalization, be defined.

He urges a recast of appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service on a footing commensurate with the importance of our national interests, and advocates a system of consular inspection.

In reviewing the reports and recommendations of his cabinet officers, the president first takes up the report of Secretary Manning and discusses the tariff and currency and coinage question. Of the tariff, he says.

"The fact that all revenue are in excess of the actual needs of an economical administration of the government justifies a reduction in the amount exacted from the people for *its support. Our government is* but the means established by the will of a free people by which certain principles are applied which they have adopted for their benefit and protection, and it is never better administered and it is never better observed than when the people's taxation for its support is scrupulously limited to the actual necessity of expenditure and distributed according to a just and equitable plan.

"The proposition with which we have to deal is the reduction of the revenue received by the government and indirectly paid by the people from customs duties. The question of free trade is not involved, nor is there now any occasion for the general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of a protective system Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of our present laws relating to revenue, the industries and interests which have been encouraged by such laws and in which our citizens have large investments should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed.

"We should also deal with the subject in such manner as to protect the interests of American labor which is the capital of our workingmen, its stability and proper remuneration furnish the most justifiable pretext for a protective policy Within these limitation a certain reduction should be made in our customs revenue. The amount of such reduction having been determined, the inquiry follows where can it best be remitted and what articles can best be released from duty in the interest of our citizens!

"I think the reduction shall be made in the revenue derived from a tax upon the imported necessaries of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land, and release to the people in every humble home a larger measure of the rewards of frugal industry"

Nothing more important, he says, than the present condition of our currency and coinage [illegible] claim the attention of congress The very [illegible] amount of circulating National bank [illegible] as compared with the amount the law permits them to issue [illegible] that the volume of [illegible] circulation [illegible] may be largely increased through this instrumentality

On the silver question he takes strong grounds in favor of suspension of the coinage of silver dollars The authority to coin money given to congress by the constitution, if it permits the purchase of bullion in any event does not justify coinage to an extent beyond the amount needed for a sufficient circulatory medium The desire to utilize the silver product of the country should not lead to a misuse or the perversion of this power

The necessity for such an addition to the silver currency as is compelled by the silver coinage act, he says, is negatived by the fact that up to the present time only about fifty millions of the 215,000,000 silver dollars coined since 1878 have found their way into circulation, leaving more than $165,000,000 in the possession of the government, the custody of which has entailed a considerable expense for the construction of vaults for its deposit

Against this latter amount there are outstanding silver certificates amounting to about $[illegible] Every month two millions of gold in the public treasury are paid out for two millions or more of silver dollars to be added to the idle mass already accumulated If continued long enough this operation will result in the substitution of silver for all the gold the government owns applicable to its general purposes. It will not do to rely upon the customs receipts of the government to make good this drain of gold because the silver thus coined having been made legal tender for all debts and dues public and private At times during the last six months 1[illegible] per cent of the receipts for duties have been paid in silver or silver certificates while the average within that period has been 20 per cent.

The proportion of silver and its certificates received by the government will probably increase as time goes on for the reason that the nearer the period approaches when it will be obliged to offer silver in payment of its obligations the greater inducement there will be to hoard gold against depreciation in the value of silver, or for the purpose of speculating

This hoarding of gold has already begun When the time comes that gold has been withdrawn from circulation then will be apparent the difference between the value of a silver dollar and a dollar in gold, and the two coins will part company. Gold, still the standard of value and necessary in our dealings with other countries, will be at a premium over silver, banks which have substituted gold for the deposits of their customers may pay them with silver bought with such gold, thus making a handsome profit, rich speculators will sell their hoarded gold to their neighbors who need it to liquidate their foreign debts at a ruinous premium over silver, and the laboring men and women of the land, most defenseless of all, will find that the dollar received for the wage of their toil has sadly shrunk in its *purchasing power*

It may be said that the latter result will be but temporary, and that ultimately the price of labor will be adjusted to the change, but even if this takes place the wage worker cannot possibly gain but *must* inevitably lose since the price he is compelled to pay for his living will not only be measured in a coin heavily depreciated and fluctuating and uncertain in the value of the purchasing medium will be made the pretext for an advance in prices beyond that justified by actual depreciation.

Those who do not fear any disastrous consequences arising from the continued compulsory coinage of silver and who suppose that the addition to the currency intended as its result will be a public benefit are reminded by the president that history demonstrates that the point is easily reached in the attempt to float at the same time two sorts of money of different excellence, when the better will cease to be in general circulation So that if silver coinage be continued we may reasonably expect that gold and its equivalent will abandon the field of circulation to silver alone, and this must produce a severe contraction of the currency instead of adding to it. The fact that after special efforts by the secretary of the treasury to increase silver circulation, a large share of the limited amount put out has soon returned to the treasury in the payment of duties leads to the belief that the people do not now desire to keep it on hand, and this, with the evident disposition to hoard gold, gives rise to the suspicion that there already exists a lack of confidence among the people touching our financial processes.

There is certainly not enough silver now in circulation to cause uneasiness; and the whole amount coined and on hand, might after a time be absorbed by the people without apprehension, but it is the ceaseless stream that threatens to overthrow the land which causes fear and uncertainty.

Leaving considerations of a home nature in the discussion of this subject, the president says a line of action in regard to our currency cannot be wisely settled upon or persisted in without considering the attitude of the subject of other countries with whom we maintain commercial relations. The attitude of the leading powers remains substantially unchanged since the monetary conference of 1881, and the steps already taken to secure the adoption of a common international ratio between gold and silver, demonstrate the uselessness of further attempts at present to arrive at any agreement on the subject with other nations.

In the meantime we are accumulating silver coin based on our own peculiar ratio to such an extent, as will render us an undesirable party to any any future monetary conference of nations.

Returning to a discussion of the question at home, the president says we have now on hand all the silver dollars necessary to supply the present needs of the people and to satisfy those who from sentiment wish to see them in circulation. If their coinage is suspended they can be readily obtained by all who desire, if the need of more is at any time apparent coinage can be renewed. The president discusses the silver question exhaustively; devoting more space to it than to any other subject in his message and closes discussion with the following words:

"That disaster has not already overtaken us furnishes no proof that danger does not wait upon a continuation of the present silver coinage We have been saved by the most careful management and unusual expedients, but a continuation of fortunate conditions and by a confident expectation that the course of the government in regard to silver coinage would be speedily changed by the action of congress. Prosperity hesitates upon our threshold because of the dangers and uncertainties surrounding this question Capital timidly shrinks from trade and investors are unwilling to take the chance of the questionable shape in which their money will be returned to them, while enterprise halts at a risk against which care and sagacious management do not protect.

"As a necessary consequence labor lacks employment, and suffering and distress are visited upon a portion of our fellow citizens especially entitled to the careful consideration of those charged with the duties of legislation No interest appeals to us so strongly for a safe and staple currency as the vast army of the unemployed"

Reviewing the report of the secretary of war, the president recommends reform in court martial proceedings, a remedy to the present defenseless condition of our sea coasts and a law prohibiting the construction of bridges over navigable rivers in such a manner as to obstruct navigation

Referring to our navy: So important to a nation like ours, having an extended sea coast to protect he expresses the hope that the day is not far distant when we will have a navy such as befits our standing among nations but before we proceed further in the restoration of the navy we need a thoroughly reorganized navy department. If *we desire to build ships for present* usefulness instead of naval reminders of days that are past we must have a department organized for work He earnestly commends the portion of Secretary Whitney's report devoted to this subject to the attention of congress, in the hope that his suggestions touching the reorganization of the navy department may be adopted as the first step toward the reconstruction of our navy.

Of postal affairs he says that the interrupted and natural revival of postal revenues has been oppressed and retarded by the unfavorable business condition of the country, of which the postal service is a faithful indicator The gratifying fact is shown, however, by the report of the postmaster general that our returning prosperity is marked by a gain of $880,000 in the latter half of the past year over the corresponding period of the preceding year, and he confidently expects that after a short period of renewed prosperity, by proper economy, even the present low rates, now as prosperous as any country affords, will be adequate to sustain the cost of the service.

Of ocean subsidies he thinks that if such gifts of the public money are to be made for the purpose of aiding any enterprise in the supposed interest of the public the amount to be paid and the beneficiary should be determined by congress.

The president endorses the plan suggested by the attorney general in his report for remedial legislation to relieve the overburdened courts of the United States, and favoring United States marshals and district attorneys salaries instead of compensation by fees.

Of the Indian question, the most difficult subject of the interior department, he feels satisfied some progress *may be noted in the* condition of the Indian. There seems, he says, to be a general concurrence in the proposition that the ultimate object in the treatment of the Indian should be their civilization and citizenship No attempts should be made to apply a fixed and unyielding plan of action to their varied and varying needs and circumstances

He recommends the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of six commissioners, three of whom shall be detailed from the army, to be charged with the duty of a careful inspection of all the Indians upon our reservations or subject to the care and control of the government with a view of discovering their exact condition and needs and ascertaining what steps shall be taken on behalf of the government to improve their condition in the direction of their self support and *complete civilization* to ascertain [illegible] any of the reservations may be [illegible] in area and what part not needed [illegible] Indian occupation may be purchased by the government from the Indians and disposed of for their benefit, what, if any, Indians may with their consent, be removed to other reservations with a view to their concentration and the sale on their behalf of their abandoned reservations, what Indian lands now held in common, should be allotted in severalty; in what manner and to what extent the Indians upon the reservations can be placed under the protection of our laws and subjected to their penalties, and which, if any, Indians should be invested with the right of citizenship

He commends to the attention of congress the recommendations of Secretary Lamar with reference to the repeal and modification of certain laws Of polygamy he says "There is no feature of it or the system which sanctions it which is not opposed to all that is of value in our institutions." There should be no relaxation in the execution of the law now in operation, and he will gladly approve of further discreet legislation which will rid the country of this blot upon its fair fame

Of civil service reform the president is inclined to think there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country than a conviction of the correctness of principle upon which the law enforcing civil service reforms is based In its present condition the law regulates only a part of the subordinate public positions throughout the country It applies the test of fitness to applicants for these places by means of a competitive examination, and gives large discretion to the commissioners as to the character of the examination and many other matters connected with its execution

Thus the rules and regulations adopted by the commission have much to do with the practical usefulness of the statute and with the results of its application. The people may all trust the commission to execute the law with perfect fairness and with as little irritation as is possible. But of course no relaxation of the principle which underlies it, and no weakening of the safeguards which surround it can be expected.

Experience in its administration will probably suggest amendment of the methods of its execution, but he ventures the hope that we may never again be remitted to the system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partisan service. The allurements of an immense number of offices and places exhibited to the voters of the land, and the promise of their bestowal in recognition of partisan activity debauch the suffrage and rob political action of its thoughtful and deliberative character The evil would increase with the multiplication of offices consequent upon extension and growth of the country Civil service reform he says, came none to soon to check the progress of political demoralization.

One of the minor but yet important recommendations of the president is prompt action by congress to secure proper accommodation and protection for the capitol library

His last recommendation, placed immediately preceding the closing paragraph of his message, is one urging immediate amendment of the law relating to the presidential succession His message concludes with the following words

"In conclusion, I commend to the wise care and thoughtful attention of congress the needs, the welware and aspirations of an intelligent and generous nation To subordinate these to the narrow partisanship or the accomplishment of selfish aims is to violate the people's trust and betray the people's interests But the individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us, and a stern determination to perform our duty will, must, give us place among those who have added in their day and generation to the glory and prosperity of our beloved land."

Treasury Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec 8—The following is the annual report of the secretary of the treasury, given in brief

'TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D C, December, 7, 1885

"SIR I have the honor to submit the following report The ordinary revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, were

From Customs	$181,471,939 34
From internal revenue	112,498,725 54
From sales of public lands	[illegible] 44
From tax on national banks	2,914,[illegible] 2
From profits on coinage bullion deposits and assays	6,0[illegible]
From customs fees fines, penalties, &c	307,464 27
From fees—consular, letters patent, and lands	3,714,013 [illegible]
From payment of interest by Pacific Railway companies	1,608,0[illegible]1 58
From sinking fund for Pacific Railway companies	2,476,[illegible] 78
From deposits by individuals for surveying public lands	[illegible]4,414 34
From proceeds of sales of government property	302,882 07
From Indian trust fund	76,942 08
From immigrant fund	177,002 50
From Soldiers Home permanent fund	833,735 05
From sale of condemned naval vessels	5[illegible],540 80
From tax on tonnage	490,342 40
From revenues of the District of Columbia	1,920,298 11
From miscellaneous sources	[illegible]
Total	$32[illegible]

"The ordinary expenditures for the same period were

For civil expenses	$23,[illegible] 11
For foreign intercourse	4,[illegible]
For Indians	6,[illegible]
For pensions	56,10[illegible] 4
For the military establishment including rivers and harbors and arsenals	42,6[illegible]
For the naval establishment, including vessels machinery and improvements at navy yards	16,021,079 67
For miscellaneous expenditures including public buildings, light houses and collecting the revenue	51,[illegible]
For expenditures on account of the District of Columbia	49[illegible]
For interest on the public debt	[illegible]
For the sinking fund	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible] 54
Leaving a surplus of	$17,859,73[illegible] 84

"The assets of the treasury on the 4th of March, 1885, including fractional coin and other unavailable items were as follows:

Gold coin and bullion	$249,501,182 23
Less certificates outstanding	114,143,140 00
	$1[illegible]5,358,042 29

"The liabilities of the treasury upon the same date were as follows

Matured debt and interest	$[illegible] 8
Interest due and unpaid	1,136,[illegible] 63
Accrued interest to date	[illegible]
Disbursing officers balances	25,11[illegible]
Outstanding drafts and checks	6,249,573 07
National bank redemption fund	41,231,161 04
Post office department	[illegible] 51
Legal tender reserve	100,000,000 00
	$201,[illegible]031 04
Net balance in treasury	$33,764,593 11

The assets of the treasury on the 1st of November, 1885, excluding fractional coin and other available items, were as follows

Gold coin and bullion	$251,[illegible] 29
Less certificates outstanding	10[illegible] 00
	$142,338,589 29

"The liabilities of the treasury upon the same date were as follows

Interest due and unpaid	$2,270,556 74
Accrued interest to date	7,223,779 49
Matured debt and interest	3,953,689 76
National bank redemption fund	48,035,654 06
Disbursing officers balances	22,774,534 08
Post office department account	3,706,081 62
Outstanding drafts and checks	4,634,843 21
Legal tender reserve	100,000,000 00
Total	$192,619,138 87
Net balance in treasury	$[illegible],818,222 38

The balance in the treasury has therefore been increased within the above period by the sum of $58,053,702 27

As compared with the fiscal year 1884, the receipts for 1885 have decreased $24,829,163 74.

There was an increase in the expenditures of $16,100,690 78

For the present fiscal year the revenue, actual and estimated, is $315,000,000 00.

"The expenditures for the same period, actual and estimated, are $290,750,000 00

"Total receipts, actual and estimated, $31[illegible] 00 Estimated surplus $24,250,000 00,

The estimates of expenditures "for the same period, received from the several executive departments, are $339,587,552.34; or an estimated deficit of $24,589,552 34 Excluding the sinking fund, the estimated expenditures will be $292,930,552 34, showing a surplus of $22,069,447 66.

'The refunding certificates still outstanding amount to $223,800

"The indebtedness of the United States on March 4, 1885, *including* therein the bonds issued to the Pacific railroad companies, was $1,884,878,167 04, cash in treasury, $378,166,353 40; amount of debt less cash in treasury, $1,506,711,813 64.

"The indebtedness of the United States on November 1, 1885, including therein the bonds issued on account of the Pacific rail road companies, was $1,848,340,335 74, cash in treasury, $400,682,767 65; amount of debt less cash in treasury, $1,447,657,568.09, reduction of debt during above period, $58,054,245 55."

"The conditions of currency are,

"First, Without shock and disturbance to the industries, the business enterprise, the domestic trade, or foreign commerce of the country

'Second, Without degrading the United States monetary unit of value to a cheaper *dollar, and without raising the United States* monetary unit of value to a costlier dollar

"Third, Without loss to any who now hold the promise of the United States to pay a dollar

"Fourth, Without reduction of the present volume of the currency or hindrance to its free increase hereafter when every dollar note shall be the certificate of a coin dollar in the treasury, payable on demand

"Fifth, Without pause in the reduction of the public debt, but paying more than three fifths of all that part of the debt now payable at the option of the United States prior to September 1891

"Sixth, Without increase of taxation

"Seventh, Without the sale of any silver bought and coined since February, 1878

'Eighth, Without the disuse of the 215,000,000 coined silver dollars of unlimited legal tender, or any fall or discount in their present received value, and without the disuse of the 550,000,000 coined gold dollars of unlimited legal tender, or any rise or premium on their present received value.

"Ninth, Without prejudice to the adoption hereafter of an international bimetallic union, with free coinage of both metals for all comers, at a fixed ratio of weights, into coins of unlimited legal tender.

"Tenth, Without the coins of the two metals parting company from each other, whatever may be the temporary fall, if any, in the market price of silver bullion after stopping treasury purchases.

"I would most respectfully commend to the consideration of congress the question whether such a reform of the currency ought not now to be endeavored, whether these are not among the prudent and just conditions of its reforms, and whether such a reform might not be promoted, with immediate advantage to all our industries and trade, by repeal of the clause requiring treasury purchases of silver bullion, and repeal of the act making compulsory treasury issues and reissues of the legal tender notes

'Gold is 66 per cent of the metallic circulation of the United States at the present moment although it may need explaining that with free coinage for everybody's silver into full legal tender silver dollars, the people of the United States asked for only 8,045,8[illegible] in eighty years, but that congress required the coinage of 215,000,000 in about eight years

'Gold is the standard of value in nations from which we in the United States took 87 per cent last year of all our imports and to which we sent more than 92 per cent. of all *our exports.* And with most of the countries having silver as a standard, or in nearly exclusive use, where we do the small remainder of our foreign trade, settlements are effected by the gold standard through sterling bills on London

'Gold from all the mines of the world has doubled in quantity within thirty-five years, silver about doubling in the last one hundred years. Gold, like silver, is a principal product of mines in the United States, which have yielded of the two precious metals:

	Gold	Silver
For the last 40 years	72 per cent.	28 per cent
For the last 14 years	5[illegible] per cent	50 per cent
Late [illegible] years ago	[illegible] per cent	[illegible] per cent
Last [illegible]	3[illegible] per cent.	6[illegible] per cent

[illegible] then would propose the disuse of gold or ask the enactment or the continuance of laws likely to promote the expulsion or its use at a premium instead of as the standard of value to which, by stopping the coinage of silver now the legal tender value of the [illegible] silver dollars already coined may be held up and made to conform, until these troubles be overpast.

But our 215,000 silver dollars are here and cannot be expected sensibly to decrease, as our gold may Nobody will export or melt them The reasons are plain. They will not flow abroad, for the legal tender quality given them by act of congress can not procure their reception elsewhere, not in Germany just as her legal tender laws, applied to her depreciated four or five hundred million silver marks in thalers of unlimited legal tender, can not procure their reception here or in France; not in France, just as her legal tender laws, applied to her six hundred million two francs pieces of unlimited legal tender, cannot procure their reception here or in Germany. Ceasing to coin more, our 215,000,000 silver dollars will remain Nobody will melt them, since the silver melted is worth 20 or 25 per cent less than [illegible] minted while they remain a legal tender for all sums Therefore no silver, to be used in the arts or industries or for exportation will be drawn from this stock It is not to be expected that congress will withdraw from these 215,000,000 their legal tender quality, it is not to be expected that congress will redeem and melt them and sell the metal The fact, then, is that we cannot be two-metallists

"The choice before congress is not between silver monometallism and gold monometallism. Both are inadmissible. The choice before congress is not between bimetallism and either gold or silver monometallism. The latter are not admissible, and bimetalism is only possible with the co-operation of other nations which is not now to be had For, although France holds the same friendly attitude and would be followed by some of her associates of the Latin union, England now, as in 1878 and 1881, is unwilling to depart from her mintage of gold alone into coins of unlimited legal tender, and Germany now, as in 1881, regards the concurrence of England in an international bimetallic union, as a sine qua non. Such being the facts established upon abundant testimony, official and unofficial, gathered by the department of state, it becomes plain that the choice of congress is only in fact between stopping the coinage of silver dollars, or risking by further coinage the equivalence of those dollars with our monetary unit, risking the fall of the value of 215,000,000 silver dollars from their legal domestic rating to their commercial international value which is 20 per cent less and involving such a disuse in our domestic trade of 550,000,000 dollars of gold coin, as when gold was ejected by paper during the war

"The only choice before congress, therefore, is the choice between one-metallism and two-metallism The silver dollar can not be kept in equivalence with the gold dollar if the coinage of silver continues. The gold dollar can not be kept in full domestic circulation if the silver dollar is suffered to fall Coining more necessitates its fall Doubtless some will hope that more silver dollars can be coined, and yet their equivalence with the monetary unit not be lost. It is respectfully submitted that there is no compensation for that risk, and a judgment so accordant of the great business classes who carry on the exchanges of the country must be accepted as a final estimate of that risk.

"An adequate sense of the magnitude of the actual coin money stocks of the world, which join with the potential money existing in uncoined gold and silver, and with all their numberless equivalents, substitutes and representatives to measure prices, not to mention growing economies of the use of money by checks, bills of exchange, book credits, clearing houses, postal orders, telegraphic transfers, etc, which operate in the same direction, enforces the lessons of experience as to the impotence of any nation's legislation to affect prices, if prices are measured by a staple monetary unit Changing the measure changes nothing except the ownership of the property of the losing ones. It does not change prices measured honestly But the lessons of experience cannot be completely learned in a moment For the general range of prices of the hundred chief commodities of civilized man's use has been more than a third of a century in completing the last [illegible] of its rise and fall.

'A large proportion of our workingmen of mature years have had an instructive experience that lowering the value of any so-called dollar, legal tender of payment for their wages, is a lowering that is compensation to everybody else before compensation reaches them It is a lowering that lifts the prices of all commodities before it lifts the rate of his wages A cheaper dollar for workingmen of the United States means a poorer dollar The daily wages of our workingmen and workingwomen are by far the largest, the most important, aggregate of wealth is to be affected by the degradation of the dollar or any legal tender equivalent of the dollar. All other aggregates of wealth, the accumulations of capitalists, which can only be obtain profitable use by being turned over daily in the wages of workmen and the employment of the captains of their industry, all other aggregates of wealth which remain unemployed in the payment of wages of the day, the month, the year, are not to be compared in their sum to this gigantic sum. It is this gigantic sum, the wages of labor, which is assailed by every policy that would make the dollar of the fathers worth less than its worth in gold The debt of the United States, large as it is, is a wart besides that mountain. If by defrauding our fellow citizens who, directly, or indirectly through the savings banks, hold those promises to pay a dollar on demand or in due season if by letting the silver dollar fall below the gold dollar, we could take a third off the burden of the public debt, much less than ten dollars apiece pay our working men and women for the loss of a third off every dollar of their wages? How long before they could get their wages raised enough to buy as much as before?

The range of prices is lower to day than since the discovery of gold in California The redistribution of population in the two hemispheres since then is vastly more ascribable to legislative contrivance than is the low level of prices Prices in the United States are the record of the fluctuations of commodities and currencies in the markets of the world They are not merely domestic fluctuations. Odessa and India appear in the price of wheat at Chicago. Our legislation chiefly concerns fifty five million people, but prices are the outcome of twelve or fifteen hundred million people's affairs Yet we are occasionally told that the present general fall of prices has been caused and can be counterpoised by the variation of a few hundredths of 1 per cent in the ratio of our own silver coin stock to the mass of the monetary metals of the world, by the transfer of more silver from mines in Nevada to vaults in New York

"Man's inventions and industries are hammering down all the products of man's labor If one New England town by one week's labor can shoe all the feet in Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis for a year, when a year's work was too little one decade ago how shall not the price of shoes go down? Everywhere the effort is to obtain shelter clothing food and the ornaments of these necessities of life at a smaller expense of mental energy and bodily toil The history of inventions is the record of permanent reductions of the cost of getting man's necessities. This reduced cost makes possible the enlargement of the comforts of [illegible] higher and higher standard of life [illegible] the poor How shall [illegible] cost not appear [illegible] dropping [illegible] To the trading classes a fall [illegible] prices when [illegible] comprised in the [illegible] cannot but bring [illegible] when continued [illegible] but entail a general depression [illegible] ployment, the great mass of w[illegible] and women find in lower prices a mixed good. Wages are alw once exchanged, with some tion for saving, and if are lower the same wages buy more

In General.

WASHINGTON, Dec 9—The rea the president's message to congr main the closest attention both n and house The expressions of op both sides of the respective chamb remarkably uniform—being quite g emphatic in their praise of the do The only unfavorable comment hea from some of the most radical fre respecting the president's views on t which they construed to lean toward protection. Some surprise casioned by the failure of the exec embody in the message any recom tions respecting rivers and harbors, sissippi river, etc, but this was su ly explained in the fact that the p was to treat upon these matters by message.

House Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—It is that Speaker Carlisle will, at an ea probably to-day, appoint the comm rules to whom will be referred the propositions which are to be offered to a revision of the existing rul house of representatives. Mr. Morr a plan which it is thought will hav friends than that which Mr. Sprin present. In brief, Mr Morrison w pose the division of the more impor propriation bills among the co charged with the duties incident to spective branches of the governm will not disturb any of the standing dinary select committees.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec 9—A numbe were introduced and referred am the following

By Mr Voorhees, a bill to provid admission in the union of the state

Mr Coke introduced a bill to pr the allotment of lands in severalty dians on the various reservation extend the protection of the law of and territories over the Indian.

Mr Morrill, a bill providing for tion of a congressional library bu Washington.

Mr Teller, a bill to establish a education and to aid in the suppo common schools in the several stat

By Mr Hawley, a bill to establ ternational copyright.

By Mr Dolph, to prevent the ob of navigable waters, and to prote lands against trespass and injury; peal the pre-emption, timber cu desert land laws; also providing fo mission of Washington Territory union as a state.

Senator Cameron, just prior to ment, offered the following r which was read and referred to the tee on finance:

"RESOLVED, That inasmuch as ness industries of the country a seem to be reviving, it is inexpedi ing this congress, to pass upon any tion looking to the reduction of duties.

"RESOLVED, That any future re the tariff should be based upon in common to the country, as shown plete census returns and such defini as can be readily anticipated and different producing interests of the

Mr Plumb introduced, by reques resolution proposing an amendme constitution of the United States f to the manufacture and sale of int liquors

At 4 15 p. m., without transactin business, the senate adjourned.

FOREIGN PRESS OPINIO

The Standard's Comment

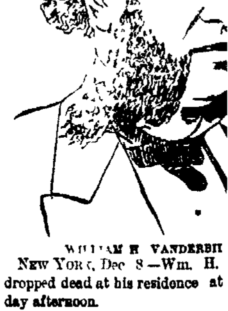
LONDON, Dec. 9—The Standar message is temperate and dignifie far toward justifying President C election, and contrasts favorably of Secretaries Frelinghuysen's an mild despatches. The president' on the whole worthy of adoption. ard adds that Austria's action in t matter accords with well underst dents. If the right to refuse an e conflicts with the American const sooner the republic's municipal la in keeping with international la such difficulties are likely to occur

Food for Foreign Fanci

LONDON, Dec. 9—The Morning that some old world statesmen m der with benefit the reasons given dent Cleveland for his conservativ adventurous action regarding the treaty between the United States aragua.

THE DEAD MILLIONAIR

William H. Vanderbilt, Americ est Financier, Drops De



WILLIAM H VANDERBIL

NEW YORK, Dec 8—Wm. H. dropped dead at his residence at day afternoon.

Mr. William H Vanderbilt, w exceeds $160,000,000 and who cont miles of railway than any other world, was a native of Staten Isl and was about sixty years of age. comparatively uneventful only that he fell heir to the greatest f acquired in this country His gift as a building fund to the College cians and Surgeons of the city of was an agreeable surprise.

At a late hour the arrangemen funeral of Mr. Vanderbilt were The ceremonies will take place estant Episcopal church of St. Ba 348 Madison avenue. The recto Samuel Cooke, will officiate, w sistance of other clergymen. Th elaborate musical services. The will be held in the fam leum at New Dorp, Staten Isl has been built by Mr. Vande the commodore's death, and the latter's body now rests. Th expected to be a very imposing ings will be held of all the corp in which Mr Vanderbilt was in which suitable action in consequ death will be taken.

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM LAST SATURDAY'S DAILY.

—"Where can I get an education?" "At the Prospect Normal and Commercial School!"

—Sandy Snyder is on the sick list today.

—Ove Hopkins was taken into Blue Lodge of Masonry last night.

—A son of Phillip Fetter is sick with a low grade of fever, on Cherry street.

—Owing to the rain no crowd was out, and the rink closed at 8 o'clock last night.

—It looks rather out of season, but Diebold's ice wagon is still on the go, delivering ice to various places in Marion.

—A number of Caledonians were in the city today shopping—a return for the advertising many of our merchants have done.

—Miss Anna Laden, of Upper Sandusky, is in the city, the guest of Mrs. B. Fahey.

—M. R. Harrison and wife were over from Caledonia today, stopping with Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Young.

—Miss Dennig is sick at the home of her parents, corner of Cherry street and Bellefontaine avenue.

—North Lewisburg has a polo team that aches to down the Marions. They can be cured by coming to Marion.

—Ed Flocken, of the Mansfield Buggy Company, is visiting his brother, Lew, the pharmaceutist at the City Drug Store, in this city.

—Engineer Scott was at Woodland today surveying a mile of new road. Engineering must have been a very unpleasant task today.

—The hasty change in the weather and the slight snow made this a most disagreeable Saturday. The streets were not crowded as usual.

—Trains were more or less late on all the roads today. The time of year is at hand when we may expect this state of things on the railroads.

—City Clerk Clark's office was one of the most popular resorts today, as it always is the morning after the council meets and orders the bills paid.

—LaRue crowded her little opera house last evening to see Uncle Tom's Cabin, the donkeys and Topsys. The like had never been there before.

—Hancock county farmers who purchased tool sharpening outfits for $2.50 and gave their notes for the same are just $297.50 in the hole. The notes were raised.

—Mrs. A. C. Gorton succeeded in selling 81 volumes of Grant's Memoirs in Marion township. There have been few publications solicited for here that have sold so well.

—Upper Sandusky Chief: J. C. Titus, of Marion, was in the city last Thursday morning, talking up the beauties of the Shipman coal oil engine and the "Success" steam engine.

—The Upper Sandusky Union says: "A country in the German Empire is boring in the earth trying to find the residence of the devil. If our sister city of Marion sticks to it, they will either discover hades or natural gas.

—It is rumored that a confession of the murder of Eli Fink, who was murdered at Caledonia in August, 1873, has been made public, also the thieves who stole a lot of wool in Crawford county a year or so previous to the murder.

—While running to catch an engine last night, the C. and A. yard master, Theo. Wooley, tripped and fell over one of the pony switches, injuring himself so that he had to suspend work and be taken to his home. He will not be laid up long.

—A ravenous wildcat, panther, jaguar or megatherium is reported roaming through the wilds of Sandusky township, Crawford county, seeking whom it might "eat somebody." Its presence has the salutary effect of keeping the folks at home at night.

—Isaac C. Dickson, assignee of C. Ziller, of Caledonia, reported at the probate office today the sale of the ten acre home of Mr. Ziller to Henry Ulsh for the consideration of $1,578. As this is almost $158 per acre it may be regarded as a remarkable sale.

—Last night H. F. Snyder, the careful K. of R. S. of Canby Lodge, K. of P., was made the recipient of a beautiful charm, donated by the lodge through S. A. Court. Mr. Snyder has kept the records of the lodge for a long while in a perfect manner and the lodge made this return to show its appreciation of his services.

—The first local teachers' institute of the Marion county school teachers is to be held at Agosta, next Saturday, December 12. On the programme appears the names of Prof. Crouse, of this city, Prof. Ranck, of Caledonia, Rev. Yale, of Prospect, Prof. Ridenour, of LaRue, and S. G. Smith, of Caledonia. There is promise of an interesting session.

—At the regular election of officers of Canby Lodge, K. of P., the following were chosen last night: C. C., John Diebold; V. C., Joe T. Matthews; P., B. F. Waples, M. Ex., Dr. C. T. Wiant, M. of F., O. W. Weeks; M. at A., Milton Naylor, K. of R. and S., H. F. Snyder; Trustees, W. C. Rapp, S. A. Court and Clark Turney; Representative, W. C. [illegible].

—The season for mistletoe is nearly at hand, and the editor of The Emporia (Fla.) Gazette has gathered sprigs from the abundance of his State and is sending them out over the country to be hung up at Christmas time wherever there is merry-making, and wherever the ancient and time-honored custom of kissing under the mistletoe is known. Florida is, perhaps, the only State in the Union where the native supply of mistletoe has made it possible to preserve the pleasant custom of our feudal ancestors, but Florida is able to supply the rest of the States, and the Emporia Gazette is willing to undertake the cheerful task.

Stranger than Fiction

Are the records of some of the cures of consumption effected by that most wonderful remedy—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Thousands of grateful men and women, who have been snatched almost from the very jaws of death, can testify that consumption, in its early stages, is no longer incurable. The Discovery has no equal as a pectoral and alterative, and the most obstinate affections of the throat and lungs yield to its power. All druggists.

Fatal Accident.

[Special to Daily Star.]

RICHWOOD, O., Dec. 5.—A fatal accident occurred here at 8 p. m. last night.

During the prevalence of a high wind a scaffold on the new building just completed by the Bank of Richwood was blown down, striking Oliver Grindell, a young man 22 years of age, killing him instantly.

This is the third fatal accident in the Grindell family within a few years. The father was killed by a runaway team about five years ago, and only a few months ago a brother was killed by a falling beam at a barn raising.

Local Legislature.

The City Council met last evening pursuant to adjournment. The mayor, clerk and councilmen Bryan, Haberman, Kelly, McMurray, McNeal, Turney, Cunningham and Leffler present. They were all there and prepared to make the session an interesting one.

A petition of M. Drollinger et al., for a sidewalk on the east side of Pearl street was read and referred to the street and alley committe. This matter will come up at the next meeting and probably pass.

A resolution to build plank walk on the east side of Greenwood from Center to Mark was read the necessary three times and unanimously adopted.

Committee on accounts reported and passed upon the usual number of bills and ordered them paid.

A bill of John Cunningham for surveying a sewerage outlet was the subject of considerable discussion and finally ignored.

A petition of J. Strelitz et al., to have L. McGrath appointed watchman at the railroad crossings on Oak street was read and deferred until the N. Y. P. and O. R. R. Co. agree to pay one-third of the salary.

Petition of B. Tristram asking the council to abate nuisance in the alley west of the post office, also to cut alley down to grade and stone the same was read and a resolution passed to comply with the wishes of the petitioner.

A request of some of the council to have the Mayor order the N. Y. P. and O. watch house changed on Main street caused considerable argument among the solons. The present house obstructs the street light and it was proposed to have it removed to West street or have the top cut off. His honor, however, would not give the order.

FOR RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, CRAMP and Colic there is no remedy superior to the genuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.

—"Shut the D-o-o-r!"

—Dr. Harding spent Sunday in Galion.

—Ah there, Galion! Dollars to cents, you know.

—Richard Thew was over from Caledonia today.

—Mrs. Fred Seffner left for her home in Florida today.

—The Ferns Company arrived yesterday, and is stopping at Hotel Marion.

—The cold wave came and good warm fires were hugged attentively yesterday.

—Emerson Hoover came up from Springfield yesterday to shake with old friends.

—Wilford Frash returned from New York Sunday, after laying in a large and elegant supply of goods.

—Mrs. Rev. Webster, of Kenton, spent Sunday in the city with her daughter, Mrs. S. E. D'Wolfe.

—Train one on the N. Y., P. and O. was five hours late today. Nearly all trains were more or less belated.

—Ed Uhler has about recovered from a bothersome carbuncle in one of his eyes. It was a mean one while it lasted.

—The C. and A. reports an extra large amount of local traffic the past month, the largest of any month since the road has been in operation.

—Nothing new has been learned of the attempt to wreck the C. and A. train at Espyville, but the object was doubtless the robbery of No. 3 instead of No. 8. It was a bold attempt.

—A resident on East street has been laboring with rather a serious case of "[illegible]" [illegible] ing decidedly out of order. A reformation is hoped for before a fatal attack occurs.

—Mrs. Frank W. Pierson, of Mansfield, O., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Fred Seffner, who returns to Florida today. She will remain with relatives and friends until Wednesday before returning to Mansfield.

—THE WEEKLY STAR for one year and a coupon good for ONE DOLLAR in trade at Frash's New Dry Goods House, or Tristram & Young's Cash Boot and Shoe House. The best weekly newspaper in Marion county for FIFTY CENTS. Try it.

—Philip Loyer came in today with his $5000 bond, and was sworn into office of Commissioner of Marion county, by Probate Judge Criswell. Mr. Loyer enters the Board at the beginning of a regular session, and will be promptly worked into the harness. Mr. Mehaffy's retirement makes Mr. Imbody president of the Board, a position he will fill very acceptably, no doubt.

—Perry Kellogg came over from Caledonia today considerably frightened by a threatened slander suit caused caused by an article published in this paper last week concerning Mrs. Frankie Kellogg. It is proper to state that Mr. Kellogg did not authorize the article but we are alone responsible and if the damaged parties are not satisfied we can reiterate in more emphatic terms.

—The meeting at the U. B. Church is growing in interest and power. The singing, led by Mrs. Parret and Miss Maud, is highly appreciated, and is both grand and soul-inspiring. The congregation last night was very fine, and the Evangelist, Rev. R. J. Parrett, sustained grandly his reputation as an earnest and eloquent Gospel minister. All are invited to attend and enjoy these services.

—Van Wert county authorities are using the State law on tramps for all it is worth. The law defines a common tramp as one who goes from house to house asking alms in any other county than where he resides, and makes it a felony for such tramp to enter a house without permission, the penalty being the penitentiary. They have sent one tramp to the pen from that county, and have two more in jail who will doubtless also go there.

—A Piqua dispatch says that the proposed connecting link between the Chicago and Atlantic and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton roads, of which Piqua is to be the eastern terminus and Huntington, Ind., the western, is not booming so much as it was. It was announced early last summer that a trunk line from Chicago to the seaboard was to be created via. Huntington, Piqua, Dayton, Ironton and thence across the Ohio river to a connection with the Chespeake and Ohio. The only new road required for the proposed trunk line would be that between Piqua and Huntington. Through the summer and fall a great deal of surveying was done around there, and track laying was to have started before this time, but from present information and indications the bottom has gone out of the enterprise, temporarily at least.

Galion Downed.

The Marion polo team went to Galion Saturday night with the intention of downing the Galion team and did so in the presence of a large crowd after a long contest, the principle feature of which was the slugging that Galion did.

The floor of the rink was very smooth and slippery yet no chalk was put on, and to play at all was a difficult matter. The Marion boys began with a will, however, and won the game, getting the 1st, 3rd and 5th goals.

The boys say they were all off in their playing as they were unused to slugging matches. When they found that was the game they played that way and two or three are feeling pretty stiff as a result.

The Marions were highly pleased to win the game as Galion intended to beat them in three straights.

Prospect.

T. A. Hawk, of Marion, was in town over Sunday, the guest of Will Farnum.

Charley Freeman was in town Sunday visiting friends.

Geo. Warren, of the firm of Warren & Co., was called home Saturday by the sudden illness of his sister. Her death occurred later in the day. Frank Warren (a cousin) attended the funeral, at Millville, on Sunday.

Harry Elliott, of Delaware, was in town Saturday.

A widower in the north end (rather past the prime of life) has decided that "it is not good for man to be alone," and is making very liberal propositions. School ma'ams seem to be first choice.

Byers & Co., of Delaware, had a cloak sale in Prospect, Friday and Saturday. They talk of moving a branch store to Prospect, in E. S. Adams' room, recently vacated by Warren & Co.

Dave Huges talks of taking a trip to Dakota this winter.

Watkins Bros. had some sheep killed last week by some worthless curs owned by parties in town. The dogs were promptly killed by their owners.

Grandfather Cratty was in town Saturday. He appeared in his usual health and moved around remarkably well.

Sheets & Kaub have opened a restaurant in Welch's building, on Water street.

The crowd at the rink was large Saturday night despite the cold weather.

Wreck at Carey.

A fatal railroad accident occurred at the crossing of the C., H. V. and T. and I., B. and W. roads at Carey yesterday about 11 o'clock. Extra north freight train on the C., H. V. and T. and a freight train on the I., B. and W. were both given the target at the same time and both trains accepted the privilege. A fatal wreck in which a large amount of property was destroyed, a car of stock killed and the engineer of the I. B. and W. so injured that death shortly followed, was the result of the blunder of the careless target tender.

The exact amount of damages has not been learned, but it must have piled things around promiscously, for a Barnhart wrecker was sent for to clear things up.

The accident seems to be wholly blamed upon the target tender, whose carelessness lost an engineer his life.

The New Idea.

A Clock for every one who
Takes Simmons Liver Regulator!
Desiring every family shall have
A Christmas Present at our expense,
We are now packing with every Dozen of our
Dollar Bottles an elegant Time-Piece to be
Given away to the best customer for
Simmons Liver Regulator!
Interview your Druggist,
Be sure you get the genuine!

A TRIP ACROSS EASTERN HONDURAS.

Valleys of the Richest Soil in the World—Enormous Crops—Climate—Exports.

Mr. H. F. Billings, who has returned from a trip to Honduras, recounts his experiences and observations as follows:

Honduras is about 600 miles long by from 150 to 200 miles wide, lying between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It has two or three navigable rivers, 200 or 300 miles in length, with immense valleys of the richest soil in the world and timbered with the most valuable woods known. The soil is adapted for cotton, tobacco, corn, vegetables, and all known tropical fruits. The largest portion of Honduras is of a high elevation, varying from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and covered with beautiful grass with large quantities of live oak and pine, and all well watered and a very rich soil.

I traveled over 400 miles of country and did not see a farming implement. The natives plant their corn by using a sharp stick to make a hole in the ground, and putting in the corn, covering it with the foot. They never cultivate afterward, only gather when ripe, and then burn the ground over and plant again, and so continue the year round. The lower classes live in houses made of poles and tied together with a vine that grows there, or with strings made from rawhide; then put in clay or mud between, which soon becomes hard, and make thatched roofs of palm leaf, making a very comfortable house. But in villages and large towns I found many brick and adobe houses with tile roofs and some with tile floors, but, remember I did not travel over the oldest and best-settled part of the country, and consequently did not have an opportunity to see the larger places.

As to the resources of the country they are wonderful. Three crops of corn can be raised in a year, and the last as great as the first. The soil is very rich and will grow enormous crops and of the best quality. All the tropical fruits grow in great abundance. Tobacco, coffee, and cotton are raised equal to any in the world, but in limited quantities, for the people do not seem to have the ambition to take advantage of their opportunities. Sugar cane grows to perfection, and they never have to plant but once, something unknown to our sugar-growing states, where it has to be replanted every second or third year.

The climate in some localities along the coast where it is swampy is malarious and very warm, but where it is not swampy it is healthy. It is also malarious in some of the low valleys on account of not being cleared up and cultivated, but no more so than southern Illinois was thirty years ago. But as soon as you reach the mountains which are near the coast, the air is dry and pure, and the temperature ranges from 68 to 85, very seldom reaching 90, and the water is clear and cold.

The principal products of the country now are for export—hides, sarsaparilla, bananas, cocoanuts, and pine-apples; but for their own consumption, sugar-cane, corn, tobacco, coffee, fruits, cattle, hogs, horses, mules, and poultry, plantations and vegetables. The resources for raising stock, I believe, beat the world. I have never yet seen anything to compare with it. Water and grass are abundant the year round, and never a storm or hurricane to endanger it in the least. No shelter is required; all they do is to brand the calf and let him go until he is grown, then he is fat and ready for market. Their principal market for cattle is Guatemala and Cuba.—Inter Ocean.

Evaporation from Leaf Surface.

Careful experiment has disclosed the fact that a single square foot of leaf surface in the case of soft, thin-leafed plants will, during fair weather, exhale agueous vapor at the rate of one and a quarter ounces daily. At night the rate is only about one-fifth as rapid as during the day, and during rainy weather there is absolutely no evaporation.—Chicago Journal.

A Little One's Beautiful Answer.

The little one made a beautiful answer without knowing it. "What! kiss such a homely man as papa!" said the mother in fun.

"Oh, but papa is real pretty in his heart," was the reply.—Kentucky State Journal.

Original of Huntley's "Spoopendyke."

Dennis Hannapin, a peculiar character of Bismark, D. T., who is said to be the original of Stanley Huntley's "Mr. Spoopendyke," proposes to erect a monument to the memory of the humorist in the cemetery of that frontier village.—Inter Ocean.

Appointed Corea's Chief Farmer.

An American has been appointed by the king of Corea to be chief farmer, with a view to introducing our vegetables into that country.

The strained effort to do too much [illegible] cause of the large amount of [illegible], inefficient work that all deplore, yet must accept.

Cotton seed pressed into blocks has just been put upon the market as "kindling wood."

One-fourth of the Indians in this [illegible] of [illegible].

LOVE-SERVICEABLE.

What measure Fate to him shall mete
In not the noble Lover's care;
He's heartsick with a longing sweet
To make her happy as she's fair.
Oh! misery, should she him refuse,
And so her dearest good mistake!
His own success he thus pursues
With frantic zeal for her sole sake.
To lose her were his life to blight,
Being less to hers; to make her his,
Except as helping her delight,
He calls but incidental bliss;
And, holding life as so much pelf
To buy her posies, learns this lore:
He does not rightly love himself
Who does not love another more.

NO LONGER A MYSTERIOUS ART.

What We Now Understand as Never Before—Medical Instruction in Schools.

Such a thing would once have been looked on as absurd. In ancient times the doctor purposely invested his art with mystery. More or less of the same spirit and policy has come down to our own day. Still, both the tendencies and the actualities of things have greatly changed. Not only have other sciences laid richest gifts at the feet of medicine, but the latter has fully entered into their enlarged spirit, and accepted their more accurate methods of investigation. In short, medicine has itself, for the first time in its long history, become a science.

We now understand as never before the nature and origin of epidemical diseases; their relation to bad surroundings in place and person; the prominence of drinking infected water as a source of contagion; the value of disinfectants, as distinguished from mere deodorizers, and which of them alone are absolutely reliable; the still greater disinfecting power of pure air and sunshine.

We have learned to fight with success a threatening epidemic by concentrating our force on the first solitary case, hedging it around by removal of the well from the sick, or the sick from the well. We understand, too, the importance of good house drainage, and the danger of poor plumbing. We also know that the air of the chamber is never better than the air of the cellar. We have come to comprehend the possibility of stamping out the whole class of infectious diseases. The profession, to their honor, for it takes away their patients, is recognising the truth of the old maxim, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure"

Now all this has rendered it practicable to avail ourselves of our public schools in promoting the public health. This is already being done. For the last year medical instruction has been given in the schools at Bangor, Me., with the result of preventing the spread of disease among the pupils.

Says The Medical Record: "The nature of the instruction given is such that the teachers are made watchful and careful in regard to their pupils, and often a so-called 'spunky' fit is seen to be really the precursor of an actual sickness. The practical inauguration of such a plan of instruction is not a difficult matter. Let the board of education organize the teachers of each grammar school into a class to meet in their own building. Plenty of able men in the profession will volunteer their services as lecturers. Preventive medicine is the coming glory of the profession."—Youth's Companion.

How the World's Dust Is Made.

No small part of the world's dust is made by the winter's cold. A rain falls, the rocks are porous, and in every crack and cranny the water penetrates; then comes a cold spell, the water in the rocks freezes, swells with irresistible force, and in every direction a thousand tiny rifts are made, which are increased in size and made more numerous by subsequent winters until the solid rock is blown away by the winds. Glaciers are wonderful agents for transporting earth and stones from place to place, and not only do they carry huge masses of matter about, but they also act as grinders and polishers, thus converting large quantities of the hardest stones into fine dust. Icebergs also act in the same way and almost to the same extent.

Plants contribute to the formation of dust by their power of disintegration. All plants require more or less silica in their composition, and when the substance of the plant is again resolved into its original constituents, the result is silica in the dust. The vegetable acids of plants have also a solvent power on stone of any kind, so that if one spray of moss or lichen can by any means grow on a surface of bare granite, where not a trace of earth appears, it will soon prepare the soil for others of the same kind, and no long time will elapse ere the solid rock is covered with a living mantle of moss. Other plants, and finally trees, worms, beetles and burrowing animals contribute their share to pulverize the earth and reduce it all to dust, bringing to the surface portions of soil that never before saw the light, and leaving the sun, air and rain to do their work in the manufacture of the world's dust.—Globe-Democrat Book Review.

History Is a Fearful Liar.

An item is going the rounds to the following effect: "A Chinese banker, Han Qua of Canton, is said to be the wealthiest man in the world. He pays taxes upon an estate of $450,000,000, and is estimated to be worth $1,400,000,000." Upon this statement George Francis Train comments thus in The New York Sun: "In a country where they use 1,600 coppers—'cash,' so called—to $1 larger coins are over estimated. A guest of old How-qua—not Han Qua—three decades ago at Canton, and later of his sons, I saw his wonderful gardens and beautiful grounds. He was a life-long friend of Russell & Co., leaving them untold sums. They protected his estate during the opium wars. He was known as a friend to America. He may be worth $60,000,000—certainly not $1,400,000,000. History is a fearful liar."—Chicago Tribune.

How Trees Vary in Diameter.

The diameter of trees is said to vary not only from summer to winter, but from day to day. They are larger from noon to twilight the next morning than from twilight until noon; they are smaller in the winter than in summer. Water and the sap of the trees expand not only in proportion as they go below the freezing point. Low temperature as well as high promotes evaporation, and the trees evaporate from their branches in winter, and so the colder the weather the more they shrink.—Boston Budget.

Confess Every Sin Except This.

Did you ever hear any one confess to have been in the least troubled by the sin of covetousness? People confess every sin except this. — Richmond Religious Herald.

Too many would respect a person because others appear to, and not from [illegible].

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THE next Ohio Legislature will be composed of 32 lawyers, 28 farmers, [illegible] merchants, 5 editors, 7 physicians, 4 laborers, 3 preachers and 2 colored citizens.

ASHLEY has become the birth-place within the past month of two newspapers. This looks like a game of "freeze-out," but we trust neither will die "a-bornin'."

MR. REED, of Maine, the friend of Blaine, becomes the Republican leader in the House of Representatives, by virtue of having received the complimentary vote for the Speakership.

TURKEY'S maladroit interference in the Eastern complications has apparently aggravated them, and there is increased danger of the conflict spreading. Austria and Russia are scowling at each other.

"S. J. T." has written a lengthy letter to Speaker Carlisle urging the strengthening of the coast defences and the building of steel cruisers and steel guns. One curious thing about this letter is its publication in full before it reached the speaker.

The shoe manufacturers of New England have perfected an organization to resist the Knights of Labor. They have been forced to this act of self-defense by the numerous strikes in that section which have had a most damaging effect upon trade.

IT rather seems that Gen. Logan made friends by his refusal to accept the Presidency of the Senate. He evidently intends going into the White House by the front door or not at all, and his chances of doing so are not one half so slim as they might be.

THE President of the Senate and Vice President of the nation is John Sherman, Ohio's honored son. His selection pleases his many friends in Ohio who think he certainly deserved the honor, and a more *competent man could not have been found.* The Ohio man is still at the front.

SENATOR INGALLS, of Kansas, favors the proposition that the succession to the presidency to be provided for by law should be from the members of the Cabinet. Senator Hoar will introduce a bill in accordance with the plan, which it is thought will promptly pass the Senate.

IN the last Presidential election three R's were charged with no small degree of responsibility for the defeat of the Republican candidates. In a speech by Mr. Chamberlain, the English Radical leader, he said that the defeat of the *Liberals in the buroughs was due to* the five P's priests, publicans, parsons, Parnellites and protection.

THE clamor about the Cincinnati frauds still continues and justly too. The honest people of this State, without party regard, demand that the candidates getting the highest number of honest votes in Hamilton county shall have the seats to which they were honestly elected. It is also demanded that justice shall not be obscured by technicalities in determining who are honestly elected.

THE Republicans of the Senate are in favor of the passage of a Presidential *Succession bill, and also of an Electoral* Count bill. We have worried along for a hundred years without anything of this kind, but there's no telling when we may need it, and it is to be hoped that such laws may be passed before the close of the present session of Congress.

THERE are, according to report of the Governor of Washington Territory, within its limits 23,000,000 acres of public lands unsurveyed, and of this at least 16,000,000 acres is excellent agricultural land well timbered. The territory at present has a population of 139,438 souls, being an increase of 36,930 in two years. The assessed value of property in the territory is $50,481,137.

IN the Congress which convened Monday, the Voorhees family of Indiana, will have two representatives. Daniel W Voorhees will represent Indiana in the Senate, and his son, Charles D Voorhees, will be one of the delegates from Washington Territory. The Chicago Inter-Ocean says, that it has but once before occurred, in the history of this country, that father and son sat in the same Congress. In that case Governor Dodge and son, of Wisconsin, were in Congress at the same time.

In a Washington interview Major McKinley expresses the opinion that the House committee on appropriations is [illegible] will require the committee to report appropriation bills, *pure and simple,* without any legislative riders. This means that the appropriations committee will be expected to mind its own business, and that Mr. Randall, should he again be made the chairman of that committee, must not make use of it to control and shape the legislation of the House.

[illegible] of its obligations [illegible] greater [illegible] by [illegible]

CONGRESS will hardly get down to work until after the holidays, but a good many measures will probably be introduced within the next two weeks, and thus come before the country as well as before Congress for consideration.

PARNELL was successful in electing his candidate for Louth, but he has made an enemy in the defeated candidate, who seems to have the spirit to make his hostility felt. He is already on record with the statement that Mr. Parnell is a slanderer and a coward.

VANDERBILT'S millions will not avail him anything now that he is dead. The "six feet of sod" in this country make all men equal. Still the country loses one of its greatest financiers, and his name will not be forgotten in many years to come. It is anticipated that his death will effect many of the commercial interests for the better.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has spoiled what promised to be a good paying business for the Hon. S. S. Brown, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Maine. Brown had set up in business as a sort of postoffice broker. That is, as the leading Democratic politician of Maine, he had started in to dispose of the postoffices in the State, and a large number of changes had been made on his recommendations. As soon as the new postmasters were comfortably installed, Brown's custom has been, to call their attention to the fact that he had been at considerable expense to secure their appointments, and invite them to re-inburse him at their earliest convenience. This scheme worked very well until the President heard of it, when all the departments were notified to pay no attention to Brown's recommendations. This ruined Brown's business, and leaves him a stranded politician.

OWING to the extreme length of the President's message we will not attempt *a summary but clip the criticism of the* Ohio State Journal, which seems to be an average comment upon Cleveland's initial letter:

"The full text of President Cleveland's first message is given to-day. As it is the initial document of the new administration after twenty-four years of Republican management, the whole earth is covered, and in many respects it will be found an unusually interesting document. It will not, however, be classed as a strong message. After referring to previous administrations, we are told that all other countries are in trouble in some form with their neighbors, but that the United States is at peace with all of them. The reader can take a trip around the world with the President and come home to internal affairs, realize that this is a great country, although it has a significant navy, a small army and other shortcomings. The President does not agree with Mr. Tilden exactly on the Monroe doctrine and the expenditure of surplus funds for coast protection, but prefers a reduction of the income from customs and revenues. In this connection no reference is made to the failure to reduce the public debt. The President recommends what was expected on civil service reform, the presidential succession, the Mormon question and various other matters. He stands firmly by Vilas's action in regard to carrying foreign mails and by Whitney's course in the Roach contracts. While our foreign affairs are most fully discussed the leading feature of the message is the firm, candid expression of opinion against the present system of silver coinage. The President's views on this question will be received with great satisfaction throughout the land by merchants, manufacturers, workingmen and all who are interested in having an honest dollar. If Congress acts on the President's recommendations on this and other questions and adjourns, it will be well for the country."

A Remedy for Damp Cellars.

Houses built on some soils are penetrated by damp vapors and noxious gases from the earth below. To prevent this, what is necessary is a layer of concrete, about six inches thick, over the entire bottom of the cellar. This concrete should be made of one part of cement and six parts of broken brick and stone, and spread over the cellar bottom with care. Sand should not be used. When the cement is hard a thin coating of asphalt or tar and sand spread over it will make it quite proof against ground air.—Herald of Health.

Congressman Muller's Condition.

New York, Dec 8.—Dr Messemer and A. C. Post held a consultation at the residence of Congressman Hon Nicholas Muller, No [illegible] State street, and [illegible] that Congressman Muller's illness [illegible] had great hopes with the help of his good constitution of "pulling him through."

ONE FRENCH SALON.

THE EDITOR OF THE LEADING FRENCH REPUBLICAN MAGAZINE.

Madame Adam and Her Salon—Writer, Politician, Editor and Society Leader. Her Beginning in Literature. Her Magazine and Memoirs.

[Special Correspondence.]

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Everybody knows what an important and brilliant part salons used to play in French society. Under the ancient régime and after the revolution we find many instances of the influence exerted on politics and letters by these drawing rooms, where were wont to gather together the chief writers, noblemen and politicians of the time. Some superior woman stood at the head of each salon, received her guests, and led the conversation and discussion. Thus Mme. de Rambouillet and her famous "blue chamber." Mme. Des Loges, whom her admirers called "the tenth muse," Mme. de Staël, Mme. Recamiér, Mme. de Girardin and others rank high in French political and literary history for the talent that they displayed in their *respective salons.*

It is now commonly said in Paris that this peculiar feature of French society is a thing of the past; that a democratic people and a republican government are destructive of the elements that went to make up these highly refined reunions. However this may be at least one Frenchwoman has known how to revive, under the Third Republic, one of those delightful circles of a bygone age. Mme. Adam has her salon, which, if it differs from its prototypes of the monarchy, resembles them in all that was best in them.

Juliette Lamber, Mme Adam's maiden name, which she still appends to all her literary work, was born in 1836. But nature has endowed her with so many charms and such a glow of health, and she dresses with such becoming taste and ingenuity that most persons would imagine that she is not more than two score. When quite young she married M. La Messine and afterwards M Edmond Adam, who, at the time of his death, in 1877, was a French life senator and an advanced Republican. "I have been wedded twice," I once heard Mme. Adam say; "and my first husband was as execrable as the second was charming." On this same occasion she told how she was led to enter the field of letters. Proudhon, the famous socialistic writer, had published a volume in which he stated that "man is to woman in the proportion of three to two so that "the inferiority of the latter is irremediable."

Juliette Lamber was then a young bride, just out of her teens, living quietly in the provinces studying her books and nature. Proudhon's volume aroused all her woman's soul. "I seized a pen," she says, "threw off my manuscript, came up to Paris alone, girl as I was—it was my first visit to the great capital—made an arrangement with a publisher, and then hurried back to my seclusion in the country astounded at my own audacity in thus daring to reply to one of the boldest and best-known publicists of the day." Mme Adam's book went through several editions and has been pronounced the ablest refutation of Proudhon's views concerning the rôle of woman that has ever appeared.

Since that time Juliette Lamber has published a large number of books on literary subjects, history, political and social economy, travel, etc., and is now the editor of the leading Republican magazine of France, La Nouvelle Revue. The duties of this important post she does not look upon as simply nominal, but edits her periodical with an attention, a labor, and an authority that any man would be proud of. Every day from three to four you will find her in the office of the Review, receiving all those who call, conferring with the assistant editor and business manager, and giving directions to her private secretary. And several hours out of the twenty-four she is busy at home preparing an article, a book, or a page of her memoirs. This last work will probably not see light until after her death, but when it will be published it is sure of proving a valuable and piquant contribution to French literature and political history, for Mme. Adam has known all the public men and writers of France and many famous persons of foreign lands.

The offices of the review are on the ground floor of No. 23 Boulevard Poissonnière, in the very heart of the city, while the editor's private apartments, her home, are on the second floor. Once or twice during the season Mme. Adam receives her friends in her spacious suite of parlors. The front door opens into a large square hall, where two liveried servants receive your coat, cane, etc., and give you in return a little piece of métal stamped with a number, for Mme. Adam's callers are sometimes so numerous that unless some such system were observed you might have considerable trouble to find your things on leaving. From this hall open the dining room and library, the former containing several *étagères* loaded with choice and curious curiosities and old china, while the latter, which is cosily and tastefully furnished, is full of interesting things. Several book cases contain rare and richly bound volumes, and the walls are hung with pictures, for the most part gifts from distinguished living artists. One of these canvases is an Alsacian peasant girl in her picturesque headdress, due to the brush of the late Gustave Jundt. On the mantelpiece is another Alsacian subject, a reduction in bronze of Mercié's well-known statue "Quand Même," presented to Mme Adam by the contributors to The Nouvelle Revue. On this occasion she was banqueted at the Hotel Continental. A hundred or more gentlemen sat down to the table. Mme Adam was the only lady present. But she had been careful to attire herself in black velvet and lace, which blended so perfectly with the evening dress of the gentlemen that a casual eye would scarcely have discovered a woman in the midst of this array of men.

The prominence given in Mme Adam's study to these two Alsacian objects of art is full of significance. France has not yet forgotten her "Lost Provinces," and every Frenchman still fondly dreams of recovering in the future the French territory and the French citizens lost by the disastrous war of 1870-71. Mme Adam is one of the most outspoken foes of the man [illegible] Mme. Adam had patriotism [illegible] But she believes that the exit from life of the Emperor William and the advent to power of the Crown Prince will be the first step towards the peaceful restitution of this "debatable land." However this may be—and most people would be apt to consider such a solution of this international difficulty to be little else than a day-dream—Mme. Adam can never be brought to consent to give up Alsace-Lorraine forever.

But we stopped on the threshold of Mme. Adam's parlors. There are three of them, opening one into the other. The first, which is the largest, is connected with the study and dining room. The tint of the paper and paint is of a light color, and the many curious engravings and drawings which hang on the walls are incased in old-fashioned gilt frames. The other two rooms are furnished in dark colors, and one of them is Oriental in its odd decorations and nick-nacks. Good taste and *simplicity are the predominant features of* these salons. The architect, too, was happily inspired when he connected the three rooms by a long, narrow corridor, running parallel with the street and with the parlors between it and the street. From each room a door opens into this corridor, so that there is always a "back way" of getting from one parlor to the other, not an unimportant consideration when the drawing rooms are *crowded to suffocation, as is sometimes the* case.

But it is the guests who give the charm to Mme Adam's home. M de Lesseps, now beginning to stoop under the weight of years and business; Alexander Dumas, whose hair and complexion still afford traces of his negro origin, Gounod, with his flowing white beard; Daudet, with his bushy black hair, reminding one of the head of the Furies; Bartholdi, with his almost Indian features; tall Paul Deroulède, the patriotic poet, and little de Bornier, the dramatic poet; Louis Ulbach, the novelist; the scholarly Mezières, of the Academy, Sorbonne and Chamber, at one and the same time, M Goblet, now minister of public instruction, Gen. Turr, the Hungarian revolutionist—such are a few names taken at random from a long list of distinguished persons in every department of human activity who pay their respects to Mme. Adam when she gives one of her soirées.

But it was during that memorable political crisis which extended from May 16 to Dec. 16, 1877, that Mme. Adam's salon became an important center of action. Marshal MacMahon as president and the Duke de Broglie as prime minister seemed bent on destroying the young Third Republic. But their monarchical machinations were counterchecked by Thiers, Gambetta, Grévy, Girardin and the other Republican leaders, who met almost daily in the drawing-room of Mme. Adam and who there encouraged each other in their determined resistance, and formed plans for the future, and since that time if the influence of Mme. Adam's salon has declined, it is mainly due to the fact that the political situation does not present the dangers of a few years ago, for the republic has now entered upon the rather humdrum existence of an established government.

But Mme. Adam is not simply a republican. She is also what is called here a *liberal* republican, which means that she is opposed, among other things, to the excessive centralized form of administration which has been the curse of France since the days of Richelieu. She wishes to confide more power to the communes or townships and to the councils general of the departments, thus giving an American complexion to French institutions. Mme Adam is consequently a strong friend of the United States, and has often told me that she expects some day to pay you a visit. "But not yet," she once said to me: "my place is now in France. The republic is not yet out of danger, and Germany still holds Alsace-Lorraine."

Besides being a writer, politician, editor and society leader—and, I may add, a good mother, too—Mme. Adam is an able business woman. She possesses a large fortune, which she manages with skill and profit. But Mme. Adam never allows her political views to be biased by her financial interests, and she knows how to accept a loss with a philosophy seldom shown by male bulls or bears. I was calling on her one afternoon and she was giving me her *opinions concerning Egyptian* affairs, attacking the English policy and praising the unfortunate Arabi, when she was suddenly summoned into an adjoining room. Returning in a few moments, she said very coolly: "Well, a messenger from my banker has just informed me that I have lost ten thousand francs on my Egyptian bonds. You see that I keep my purse and my politics wide apart, for it is Arabi who has robbed me of the money, which Gladstone would fain have left to me."

THEODORE STANTON.

CAP AND BELLS.

[Original.]

We will touch thee lightly, Life,
Float upon thy crested waves,
Nor once dream that far below
Dead men have their graves.
Life may hideous secrets have,
Of them we will never guess,
Laugh and love, and if men weep,
Laugh and love no less.

We will live then gayly, Life,
Brief thou art at very best,
Dance and sing, then sing and dance,
At the end is rest.
Action's loudest trumpets blow,
Mad reformers cymbals clash,
We will have our golden dreams,
Not your conflicts rash.

We shall lose thee quickly, Life,
Glad and merry is our pace,
But we'll meet whate'er we find,
With a smiling face.
Laugh and love, oh, brothers mine,
Useless knowledge, useless fame,
Laugh and love, and though we die,
Laugh and love the same.

HATTIE TYNG GRISWOLD.

COLUMBUS, WIS., Dec 2

Gen Badeau says: Nobody in the kingdom is harder worked or undergoes more fatigue of a certain wearying sort than the Prince and Princess of Wales, and in a less degree the other members of the reigning family. They are not only deprived of all privacy, not only always in the world and [illegible] they are bound always to display the special "politeness of kings"—punctuality.

FARM AND GARDEN

A Clydesdale Horse.

From time to time we have given illustrations of famous breeds of horses that have been [illegible] in this country. The French horse and the Cleveland bay have had their share of attention and we come at length to the Scottish Clydesdale.

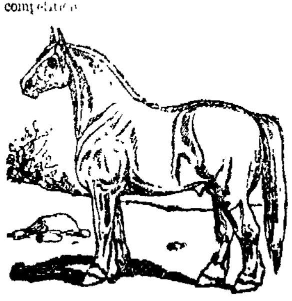
Horse breeding is one of the most profitable occupations a farmer can add to his general labor. It cannot be too often urged on agriculturists that American horses, except the trotter, are inferior to those of Europe. They are smaller, lighter and weaker, and in various ways show that they [illegible] to the scrub order.

However, stock-breeding farmers grow rich. Some of the palace homes of the country are owned by men who have made a fortune through the importation, breeding and sale of blooded horses, cattle and sheep. It proves there is no lack of appreciation of fine animals in America.

In the book, "How the Farm Pays," Mr. William Crozier says the Highland Clydesdale is the best horse for farm purposes, in his judgment. The French draft horse appears to be rather the fashionable one in the United States just now. There is no particular reason for it. Mr. Crozier says:

"It has been objected to the Clydesdale that he is slow, but after a trial of different breeds I find that the Clyde horse can plow more acres in a week than any other breed I have used."

In two plowing matches Mr Crozier's Clydes came out first, though in the second one thirty pairs of horses were entered for competition.



LOCHFERGUS—CLYDESDALE STALLION.

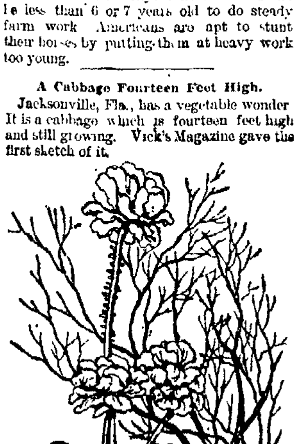
The picture shows a fine type of Highland Clyde, owned by McKay Bros., Fort Wayne, Ind. He is a bay, with the characteristic white nose and hind feet. It is to be remembered that there are two breeds of Clydesdales—the Highland and the Lowland. The Lowland animal is the enormous draft horse seen at the British docks and wharves drawing trucks. It is too heavy and large for general farm work. Mr. Crozier thinks the Highland Clyde or the Canadian horse the best adapted for all purposes on the farm. He says:

"They are clean in the bone, easy keepers and good walkers. * * * In the horse market of this country nothing is such a *hindrance to real sales as want of size.* No matter how perfectly the horse may be built, with strong body or short limbs, if he is small he brings only a low price. I think that the Clyde horse, weighing 1,500 or 1,600 pounds, crossed on our native light mares, weighing 1,000 or 1,100 pounds, makes one of the most valuable breeds for farm work."

The same writer says a horse should not be less than 6 or 7 years old to do steady farm work. Americans are apt to stunt their horses by putting them at heavy work too young.

A Cabbage Fourteen Feet High.

Jacksonville, Fla., has a vegetable wonder. It is a cabbage which is fourteen feet high and still growing. Vick's Magazine gave the first sketch of it.



A TALL CABBAGE.

It grows [illegible] an old colored [illegible] plant [illegible] I thinks leaves [illegible] but it neb'ah gwine to theed yit, an' the Lawd only knows when dat cabbig gwine to theed.

Three feet from the ground a branch sprouted out and bore another head.

The Farmer's Library.

We have been threatening for some time to make out a short list of books that will be valuable to the agriculturist. Farmers have not much money to spend. They cannot afford to waste any on trash. We therefore make the list short and sweet. By buying and making use of the volumes herein mentioned the farmer and his family will grow richer and happier, if not healthier and handsomer.

The books can probably be obtained or ordered by every farmer near his own home. We shall mention their names, with the publishers. Then our part is done. It is the publishers' place to advertise them and their price.

We do not mention the books for the benefit of publishers but of farmers—our constituents. We may add that every one of them is of tried and approved value.

For general crops, Allen's "New American Farm Book." For vegetable and fruit gardening, Peter Henderson's "Gardening for Profit" and "Gardening for Pleasure." These are [illegible] The first [illegible] Fruit Garden" [illegible] other good one. All the above-named books are published by the Orange Judd co New York.

Finally there is a new work, called the Farm Pays," by William Cro Peter Henderson. If you must confi purchase this Christmas to one boo get this one. It is published by Peter son & Co., New York. It seems to model farm book. William Croz wealthy and successful man, who m money by farming. Henderson is the wealthy and successful market g The volume treats of soils, crops, liv farm machinery and tools, dairyin table and fruit culture. It is abund lustrated. The information is in the plain, practical talks which go righ understanding of the farmers. Th experiences of the authors are set plain English. It is probably not to to say that a city man could take t and by feeling his way cautiously lowing its directions closely make a ful farmer.

All the books in this list are illustr cept Allen's "New Farm Book." It odd, but there is no good horse book are some passable veterinary works. publications on horse breeding and ment, all there are, go back to the of nowhere in horse history, a scarcely three sentences of live, value. Somebody ought to write horse book.

To recapitulate the list:

Allen's "New American Farm Boo
Peter Henderson's "Gardening fo
Peter Henderson's "Gardening f ure."
George Husmann's "American Gra ing and Wine Making."
Barry's "Fruit Garden."
(Above books published by Ora company, New York.)
"How the Farm Pays," by Peter son and William Crozier.
(Published by Peter Henderson & York.)

To Bring Up Worn Out La

There is much discussion once mo subject of bringing up the worn o and farms of the older states, wh tillage has ruined them. We hav suggestions on this subject. They be repeated too often, however, as there are so many scarred and ruin in the country. Nor can it be too emphasized that red clover is the e land's best friend. The method bel can be depended on every time. It right off the farm:

Have the grubbing done and al filled. Plow as soon in the spring ground will do, and sow plenty of enough red clover to make a goo Let it rest eighteen months. Don't the oats, but let it rot on the gro will protect the young clover and from drying out in summer. In th the second year plow it again and so wheat, and in the spring sow re After the wheat is thrashed, sp straw on the same ground and le again eighteen months or two yea this time the ground will bring that may be planted on it. We never land we cultivate. I think there land ruined by pasturing it than a way; indeed, it is so. I have bee and working on a farm more tha years and that is my experience.

J.

Which was the Smart One, the or His Wife?

[American Dairyman.]

We listened to the story the othe a man who was educated to be a law tried to practice his profession, bu proportion of cases to babies was all him, he decided that he could put th little wife of his to some use in the d he gave up his profession, hired a sm a dozen miles from New York city, ten or fifteen cows, and went to butt ing. His first wise movement was private customers for his butter, thanks to a smart wife, was of t quality. He soon had it engaged at a pound, delivered twice a week. mand for this butter at such a pr outgrew his dairy's capacity, so he buying fresh cream from his neighbo his wife makes it into 80-cent butter. now added to his butter trade the fresh eggs at five cents a piece, e stamped with the date it was laid, guaranteed to be perfectly fresh. T says he intends sticking to an hones of action, and build up a trade that by him, while he is making far more than he would have been making if stuck to the law.

Swine Fever.

Dr. L. Thomas, in a paper read bef National Swine Breeders' associatio tradicts the belief that the swine di contagious. He says it is caused b loading the animals' stomachs, also and irregular feeding and waterin likewise repudiates the term "hog as incorrect. He says it should be fever." He thinks he observes th farmers who feed and water swine irre and permit them to gorge the on foul or decaying food and impure have most disease among their her says. "The two chief causes of swin are want of information and care among hog raisers." He thinks hog have more attention paid to their diet

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

[New York Sun.]

The statistics laid before the Nation ter, Cheese and Egg association at meeting in Chicago must have made bers feel that they were something portant than flies on the country's wheel. It was asserted in those st that the annual value of dairy prod this country was $100,000,000 great that of the entire wheat crop, and $ 000 greater than that of the cotto while the amount of capital intere cows was said to be greater by $40 than that invested in bank stocks.

Things to Do and to Know.

For a good stock cow in Colorado have ranged about as follows: 18 1870, $15; 1880, $25, 1885, $30.

Farmers in the Connecticut vall ceasing to raise the famous tobacco region because it no longer pays.

The governor of Indiana has is proclamation against cattle from state ing pleuro pneumonia in their border

Make grape cuttings now. They a vigorous than they will be after the freezing. Keep them over till sprin box of light, sandy earth in the cellar.

The National Norman Horse Breede sociation has resolved to drop the wo man from its name and be known he as the National Association of French Breeders.

At this season of the year bran is excellent food for cows. The tende this stage in [illegible] is to the mal [illegible] can be avoided larger profit realized.

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

—"Where can I get an education?" "At the Prospect Normal and Commercial School!"

—Wilford Frash is in Huntington today.

—The commissioners are now holding their regular quarterly three days session.

—Harry Angler, of Prospect, is now John Mader's right hand barber, vice John Braun.

—Mrs. Sylvester Likens is suffering with a severe attack of asthma, at her home on East street.

—L. Fite goes this evening to Chicago with three car loads of cattle where he seems to think he can do better than in eastern markets.

—Mrs. Will Hahn and Mrs. May Clegern, of Mansfield, are in the city, guests of Mr. and Mrs. U. F. Seffner, east Center street.

—Mt. Vernon has written for dates that the Marion polo team can play there. The reputation of our boys is evidently extending abroad.

—Elsewhere today we publish Lady Byron's answer to the noted poet's farewell. This gem is not generally known to have been written and we publish it at the request of a number who desire to retain copies of it.

—Among the certificates of incorporation mentioned by the State Journal this morning appears the name of the "Ohio State Grain and Seed Company of Marion," the capital stock of which has been increased from $2000 to $10,000.

—The WEEKLY STAR for one year and a coupon good for ONE DOLLAR in trade at Frash's New Dry Goods House, or Tristtram & Young's Cash Boot and Shoe House. The best weekly newspaper in Marion county for FIFTY CENTS. Try it.

—Misses Belle Johnston and Minnie Gregg have two beautiful plaques in display in M. A. Turney's window. These plaques are to be sold by chances, the drawing to take place the night of the entertainment. Chances, ten cents and on sale at M. A. Turney's.

—Miss H. R. Sharpless, of Bloomsburg, Pa., has been visiting relatives in this city for several days. Miss S. served as a volunteer nurse throughout the war, and as such was brought into close companionship with many of the leading men of the nation, both civil and military.

—Manager Pettit has succeeded in securing a promised date with Miss Minnie Maddern in the near future. Miss Maddern will appear in Steele Mackaye's greatest work, "In Spite of All," and Marion may feel favored with the appearance of this brilliant young actress here.

—A new school district has been formed in North Marion, a new building erected and a new school started. Children in that locality formerly had to either pay tuition to attend the city schools or go to the "little white house" north of the open woods, so the new district affords them greater advantages.

—The Delaware and Mansfield telephone line was completed this morning between Delaware and Cardington, so Marion now has the latter added to her connections via Delaware. The new line is excellently built and conversations between here and Cardington were as plain this morning as between two local "phones." The new line will prove of considerable service to our people.

Art Club Entertainment.

The art club recently organized give their first entertainment at the City Hall, Thursday evening, Dec. 17.

The entertainment will consist of a supper, art bazar and numerous other diversions of a novel character. The bazar will contain everything in art from a fifty cent hand-painted Christmas card to plaques, panels and pictures for the wall, varying in price from ten to seventy-five dollars. Then there will be divers and numerous fancy articles, all of which will make handsome holiday gifts. Everything is to be sold very reasonable.

Admission to the hall, ten cents; supper fifteen cents.

LaRue.

Nothing of great importance to communicate. I am unable to leave my room yet but am slowly convalescent.

On Sunday morning a child of Mr. McCrary's died suddenly. On Saturday evening Drs. Sawyer and Mouser removed a small wen from the shoulder. Chloroform was administered and my informant says that two hours and twenty minutes were required to perform the operation. The child was in ordinary health. The case of course will be reported to the Medical Society.

I hear of but little sickness.

I am informed that more drunkenness was visible on Saturday than has been at one time for six months. Charley Harman, lately married, was full of bad whiskey and was fooling with a revolver in a whiskey den, even pointing it at others; it finally went off, the bullet passing through his hand. He is making a brilliant start. One fellow landed in the lock-up, and at least a dozen more ought to have reached there. Our town authorities must look after these matters, free whisky can't run LaRue when our taxes are $2.56 on the hundred dollars. Give us the Scott law again and a few whiskey prosecutions while we are waiting. The people decided for the Scott law and we must have it.

We endorse the selection of John Sherman, no better could have been made.

We have business in Marion and when we are able we will be over. This is about all and we will close with a few words about Hamilton.

Hamilton trusted to the efficacy of the press for the advancement and inculcation of correct principles of public policy. His own opinions, although held with great firmness, were held in subordination to what was practicable. It was a rare felicity of his temperament to be able to accept a less good than his principles might have led him to insist upon, and to labor for it when nothing better could be obtained with as much patriotic energy as if it had been the best result of his own views. The Constitution in this particular is a monument of the disinterestedness of his character. He thought it had great defects, but he accepted it as the best government that the wisdom of the convention could frame and the best that the nation could adopt in this spirit, and as much as it was promulgated for the acceptance of the country, he came forward and took a front rank as its advocate. He did not do as some republicans have done, condemning John Sherman for doing the best thing he could do under the circumstances, nor as thousands of republicans did in 1884, because they, a small minority, could not win a great majority, turn around and vote with the opposition and defeat the Republican candidate—as noble a candidate as ever headed the republican ticket. Nor as Prohibitionists now do, because they can't have their policy in full, a few rule the many, turn around and do all in their power to defeat the party to which nine-tenths of them formerly belonged and promote the interest of the traffic. I advise such inconsiderate men to study Hamilton and learn what constitutes a truly great and good man, and what constitutes good common sense, put into practice, in small as well as great things. A mule may be stubborn and contrary, an ignoramus may swear that he is right and possesses great knowledge, yet scarcely know his right hand from his left, nor what State he lives in. Is it any wonder that Hamilton feared the permanency of this government? C.

"What we learn with pleasure we never forget."—Alfred Mercier. The following is a case in point. "I paid out hundreds of dollars without receiving any benefit," says Mrs. Emily Rhoades of McBrides, Mich. "I had female complaints, especially 'dragging down,' for over six years. Dr. R. V. Pierce's '*Favorite Prescription*' did me more good than any medicine I ever took. I advise every sick lady to take it." And so do we. It never disappoints its patrons. Druggists sell it.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

—Mrs. J. H. Vaughan continues to be ill but is somewhat convalescent.

—Dr. L. K. Maxwell, of Caledonia, was in the city today on business.

—A new storm door is being placed at the ladies' entrance to Hotel Marion.

—Tax-paying grows brisker as the time for closing the books draws nearer.

—Dave Haberman is again behind the counter at the hardware store of Haberman & Wilson.

—George D. Copeland has been appointed administrator of the estate of his father, Howard Copeland, deceased

—The Will Fisher murder trial will begin in this city next Tuesday. A number from Kenton will be here throughout the trial.

—The U. S. Express office in this place has been supplied with a fine new copying press and a new method of making seals.

—Messrs. J. E. Sarzelere and P. T. Cain, of Zanesville, have purchased the Kerr House saloon and will conduct the business hereafter.

—The Marion Gas Company has raised its capital stock to $50,000, with a view of increasing the capacity of the works and extending their pipes.

—Mrs. G. W. Baker, mother of Mrs. J. C. Johnston, has had a second stroke of paralysis and is not expected to live. Mrs. O. C. Smith, another daughter, of Toledo, arrived here last evening.

—His honor, Mayor Gailey, is celebrating his fortieth birthday today. A number of friends took dinner with him and his estimable lady, and all ate turkey to his longevity and prosperity.

—Frank Huber, who has been in the employ of the enterprising firm of Haberman & Wilson for the past two years, left Saturday night for Cincinnati to attend the Nelson College for four months.

—There was but a very small crowd at Music Hall last evening to see "Love and Honor." The play was well rendered and pleased universally, but the company was unfortunate in Marion and drew houses that wouldn't pay expenses.

—Watkins Brothers have purchased the great trotting stallion, "Stewart Mack," a western horse with a record of 2:27. Horsemen regard the animal as a remarkably fine horse, and a great bargain for the Watkins Bros., though the price paid is not at all low.

—Caledonia talks of boring for natural gas. The probabilities are that they will have to kill about forty old fogies in that burg before they accomplish any enterprise. And, strange enough, a part of this gang of "old conservatives" have always held the offices and run the town.

—Chas. Lederman, representative of the Marion Lodge, No. 32, B. P. O. Elks, goes to New York tomorrow to attend the session of the Grand Lodge of that order. The Grand Lodge is made up of representatives of all the Elk Lodges in the world and is quite a noted body of men.

—The reception given by Rev. W. E. Thomas and lady at the Presbyterian parsonage, last evening, proved to be a very enjoyable affair. About one hundred and fifty guests responded to the general invitation, and were finely entertained by the pastor and his wife. An elegant lunch was served, which of course proved a popular part of the entertainment.

—Rather a peculiar accident befell a car load of horses, belonging to Haffer & Reisher, that were loaded here today and started eastward. About a mile east of town the backing of the horses forced the car door open, and eight jumped out, backward and forward. The animals were taken to Johnston's stables to await the coming of their owners, who arrive this evening. They are more or less stove up and sprained, and are considerably injured.

—At the recent installation of Elks all officers were installed but the Secretary and Tyler, who were unavoidably absent. They will be installed properly at the first regular meeting. The appointive officers chosen by Exalted Ruler Chas. Lederman are: Chaplain, T. H. B. Beale; Master of Ceremonies, J. S. Reed; Esquire, Dr. W. C. Denman; Inner Guard, John E. Rayl; Com. of Finance, B. F. Waples, Sam'l Beerbower and S. G. Kleinmaier.

—The street lamps were not lighted last evening and the darkness was quite noticeable, especially out of the business limits. One of the main pipes at the gas works was found to be stopped up yesterday afternoon and in cleaning it the supply was cut down and the workmen thrown behind. With good judgement, Mr. Geo. Kling, president of the company, conferred with the city gas committee, and believing the supply inadequate to fulfill all demands it was thought best to omit lighting the streets and supply the houses rather than attempt to supply all and possibly fail.

—Another death occurred in the family of Chas. Mayer yesterday, Miss Lena being called by death at four o'clock in the afternoon. She has been an invalid for about one year and her condition seemed serious at the time of Miss Emma's death. Miss Lena was 27 years old and a very estimable young woman, and her death is to be much regretted. The family certainly deserves and has the sincerest sympathy of this community. The funeral occurs tomorrow at two o'clock, at the German Methodist Church.

Masonic.

At a regular meeting of Marion Chapter, No. 62, Royal Arch Masons, held at Masonic Hall, Dec. 8th, 1885, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Companion—	John A. Wolford,	M. E. H. P.
"	James A. Knapp,	King.
"	J. R. Harshberger,	Scribe.
"	J. Strelitz,	C. of H.
"	F. W. Thomas,	P. S.
"	Charles Smith,	R. A. C.
"	Jas. Jacoby,	G. M. 3rd V.
"	H. M. Barnhart,	G. M. 2nd V.
"	Charles Lederman,	G. M. 1st V.
"	W. L. Clement,	Sec'y.
"	S. E. DeWolfe,	Treas.
"	David Bryan,	Stewards.
"	C. B. Kling,	
"	William Fies,	Trustees.
"	J. R. Harshberger,	
"	Wm. Bland.	

Owens.

EDITOR MARION DAILY STAR.—As several of your daily and weekly papers are taken here, I thought it an item of great interest to your many readers that Owens has made a great change in matters of local gossip. Religious services are now held and respectable language is used, instead of brawls and cursing, singing and dancing as you go past a residence as of old. You can not hear an oath in a day among our laborers, and religious hymns are sung instead of light vulgar songs, and homes have become houses of prayer. About thirty have been converted, and still the good work goes on. H.

Fast Trains.

[Express Gazette.]

The boys were telling yarns of fast runs made, as they sat around the stove in the American Express office in St. Louis one evening not long ago. Sam Naylor, of the C., B. and Q., had told a wonderful tale of how one night they came down from Rock Island so fast that the rails melted behind them and run down the banks into the ditches. Boyd, of Keokuk, had rode so fast on one or two occasions, that the telegraph poles shut out the view of the country on both sides of the track. Beal, Heermans, O'Connor, Steele, and others, told remarkable stories of rapid rides, but it remained for Constantine, of the Bee Line Route, to put on the finishing touches. He said:

"[illegible] we left Indianapolis on the Bee Line limited train, whose running time is about 42 miles an hour, 35 minutes late, and started for St. Louis, and the way we did go was a caution, I'll tell you. Why, boys, you may not believe me, but we went by a field so fast that I had only time to count one of the two cows that were in it."

No more stories were told at that sitting.

Agosta.

It has been some time since we last heard from our village.

Everything is quiet; business is dull, the roads are bad and business is at a standstill, but we still live in hopes.

A few improvements are being made here.

The school board is enclosing the yard of our school house with an iron fence. Powel, of Delaware, supplies the furnishings and is doing the work.

Berger has a new fence in front of his residence, which adds much to its appearance.

Ben Severns wants to be a member of the school board. He is a standing candidate for the spring election.

Mother Hathaway has a new boarder, and interesting one, for everybody is wondering who she is (Johny Burk can tell). This young lady left this morning, True Tucker taking her away.

Ben Severns is building him a fine residence on Tremont street.

Your correspondent has been laid up for the past two months with inflamatory rheumatism.

"Vanity Hardware" was read with interest here. Give us another.

JUSTICE.

The Tyrolien Queen.

This charming Operetta will be given at Music Hall Tuesday evening, December 15th, by an opera class of seventy-five young ladies, Misses and Masters, in brilliant costume under the direction of their instructor, Miss Ella G. Winnek.

Miss Eva Hummer will perform the orchestral parts as arranged for the pianoforte.

This operetta is one of the most attractive and exquisite in music and humor ever written for the American stage. There are three principal characters represented, "Rosalie," the Tyrolien Queen; "Mother Grunt," a fortune teller, and leader of a band of Gypsies; and a Fairy Queen with her fairy sprites. In all, seventy-five, divided into three choruses, who have their parts all completed and will render them in a style seldom heard even by many of our professional singers.

The solo parts are in good hands, Miss Ella Winnek will appear as Rosalie, and her solos are numerous, and combine some very fine musical effects. Mother Grunt will be represented by Miss Carrie Winnek, who will not only tell some of their fortunes, but will be thoroughly entertaining in the character presented. Miss Maggie Rayl, as Fairy Queen, with her band of fairy sprites, will appear in brilliant array. Her debut as a solo singer in a part so admirably adapted to inspire a love of the beautiful, calls for special mention. Miss Rayl has made great advancement in the art of singing during the past year, and with a sweet soprano voice cannot fail of becoming a favorite in this, the loveliest of all arts.

It is but just to say that the orchestral part of the performance could be cast into no better hands than those of the accompanist, Miss Eva Hummer. As a pianist and artistic performer Miss Hummer ranks among the first in her profession.

There are quite a number of solos, duets and trios in the operetta that will be rendered by members of the choruses in a style that will at once stamp the young debutants as brilliant embryonic stars.

GREAT MEN.

"Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them."

In most of the countries of Europe, great wealth, when uninherited, is, as a general thing, realized through the slow and patient channels of some trade or calling. When, however, we come to contrast this state of things with the conditions of affairs within the boundaries of our own vast country, we are struck with the magnitude of their dissimilarity.

We can but refer you to the great men such as, E. B. Washburne, D. L. Moody, Geo. Peabody, Cor. Vanderbilt, Robert Fulton, J. A. Garfield, Elias Howe, Hiram Peters, Jay Gould and Thurlow Weed, as "self made men." These men have risen to eminence by their own talent and industry, each of these men are lessons that will stimulate everyone who reads their history. The greatest names on the page of history belong to men who have risen from obscure birth, against wealth, and in defiance of what is called disadvantageous position. Bearing in their nature the sacred fire, they have kindled at the breath of the opposing tempest, and by unwearied, undaunted struggle, dawned day by day into a broader, stronger, and more beautiful life. The list of men who have risen from obscurity—and in some cases poverty—to fame and fortune, is a long one, and would occupy more space than can be given within the compass of this selection. From the farm to the President's chair seems a long distance, but Abraham Lincoln traveled that distance and left behind him a name and reputation which will never die. Andrew Johnson began a tailor, U. S. Grant as tanner, J. A. Garfield, left fatherless at the age of two, and was glad to find a position as driver on the towpath of the Ohio canal, from there went to school and done his own cooking, taught school and boarded around, only had one suit of clothes, and it was blue jeans. One day the schoolmaster was so unfortunate as to rend his pantaloons across the knee in an unseemly degree. He pinned up the rend as best he could and went to the homestead where he was boarding. The lady cheerfully said to the unfortunate pedagogue, "Oh, well, James, never mind; you go to bed early and I will put a nice patch under that tear and darn it up all nice so that it will last all winter, and when you get to be U. S. Senator, nobody will ask you what kind of clothes you wore when you were keeping school.

We have given you a few of our greatest examples, hoping they may be studied more and more and may be the cause of efforts plied in a right direction. We see that business drives the world, but those men that drive business and business never drives them are the only ones that are GREAT MEN. S. A.

YES, FAREWELL FOREVER.

LADY BYRON.

Yes, farewell! Farewell forever;
  Thou thyself has fixed our doom;
Bade Hope's sweetest blossom wither,
  Never more for me to bloom.
"Unforgiving" thou hast called me!
  Did'st thou ever say "forgive"?
For the wretch whose wiles enthralled thee,
  Thou did'st seem alone to live.
Short the span which time hath given,
  To complete the love's decay;
By unhallowed passions driven,
  Soon thy heart was taught to stray.
Lived for me that feeling tender
  Which so well thy verse can show?
From my arms why did'st thou wander?
  My endearments why forego?
Wrapped in dreams of joy abiding,
  On my breast thou hath lain;
In thy love and truth confiding,
  Bliss I cannot know again.
When thy heart by me "glanced over,"
  First displayed the guilty stain,
Would these eyes had closed forever,
  Ne'er to weep thy crimes again.
But by Heaven's recording spirit,
  May that wish forgotten be,
Life though now a load—I'll bear it,
  For the babe I've born to thee.
In whose lovely features (let me
  All my weakness here confess
While the struggling tears permit me)
  All her father's I can trace.
His whose image never leaves me,
  Whose remembrance yet I prize,
Who this bitterest feeling gives me,
  Still to love where I despise.
With regret and sorrow rather,
  When our child's first accent flow,
I shall teach her to say "father,"
  But his guilt she ne'er shall know.
Whilst to-morrow and to-morrow
  Wake me to a widow's bed,
In another's arms no sorrow
  Wilt thou feel?—no tear will shed?
For the world's applause I sought not,
  When I tore myself from thee;
Of its praise or blame I thought not—
  What is praise or blame to me?
He in whom my soul delighted,
  From his heart my image drove,
With contempt my love requited,
  And preferred a wanton's love.
Thou art proud—and mark me, Byron,
  I've a soul proud as thine own—
Soft to love, but hard as iron
  When despite on me is thrown.
But, farewell! I'll not upbraid thee,
  Never, never wish thee ill,
Wretched though thy crimes have made me—
  If though canst—be happy still.

OHIO CROPS.

Average Price of Farm Products, and Average and Condition of Cereals.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 8.—The statistical agent of Ohio for the National bureau of agriculture has forwarded the following report to Hon. Norman J. Colman, commissioner of agriculture, showing the average prices of the farm products mentioned December 1, 1885, and the estimated area and condition of wheat and rye sown for the harvest of 1886, which is based on reports from the county correspondents and from personal inquiry and information received from practical and well known agriculturists.

Corn—Average price per bushel, 33 cents. Rye—Average price per bushel, 55 cents. Oats—Average price per bushel, 27 cents. Barley—Average price per bushel, 67 cents. Buckwheat—Average price per bushel, 59 cents. Irish potatoes—Average price per bushel, 39 cents. Sweet potatoes—Average price per bushel, 81 cents. Leaf tobacco—average price per pound, 7 cents. Hay—Average price per ton, $9.46. Sorghum—Average price per gallon, 44 cents.

Wheat—Acres sown, 2,648,653; condition, 96 per cent. of a full average condition. Rye—Acres sown, 34,274; condition compared with a full average condition, 100 per cent.

The reports from county correspondents almost invariably give the acres sown in per cent., comparing with last year, and not in actual acres. It was evident that the few who did report in acres secured their information from the county auditor's office, which would simply be the acres for 1886, since returns of acres by township assessors are not made to the county auditors until the month of April or May. Such reports I have given no weight, but have worked each county by percentage, as shown in the accompanying table.

Several correspondents report considerable soft and unmerchantable corn.

The growing wheat is looking well in every locality of the state, and it will go into winter with very promising prospects.

It will be noticed that there is quite a difference in the price of hay per ton, varying from six dollars to fourteen dollars, the highest price not always being *in the localities* of cities.

The per cent. of wheat sown for the harvest of 1886 is compared with the number of acres originally sown for the harvest of 1885, and not with the acres actually harvested for that year. Owing to the large per centage of wheat ruined and plowed up in 1885 the actual acres for harvest were estimated as being reduced to 2,111,673, and the present average compared with that *would show* 125 per cent., instead of 103 per cent., as compared with the total acreage sown in 1885.

She Fell From the Ceiling.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 27.—Much excitement was caused in Bunnell's museum when Mlle. Aimee, who it called the human fly because she walks on the ceiling head downward, fell a distance of thirty feet into a net. She was badly shaken up, but was about to go on with the performance when Assistant *City Attorney Hugh Dailey forbade a repitition* of the act, but hot words followed and all the performers endeavored to dissuade Mr. Dailey. After much excitement Aimee was allowed to walk again.

Melting a Tramp's Heart With Kindness.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

He had stopped at a cozy looking cottage and rang the door bell, and asked the servant who answered for something to eat. She stated that she would summon her mistress. The latter soon appeared and found the tramp grazing on the narrow border of grass which lined the flower beds of the front yard.

"Why, what are you doing?" she asked.

"I'm hungry, mum, for I ain't had nothin' to eat for three days."

"But do you eat grass?"

"Yes'm, when I ain't got nothin' else."

"Poor fellow, you must be hungry. Can I help you?"

"Yes'm, you could, if you'd give me something to eat. The grass is mighty short down there."

"I will help him," remarked the sympathising little wife to the servant, as each wiped a tear from her eyes, and continuing, said:

"Jane, take the poor fellow in the back yard—the grass is so much taller there."

Four Men Instantly Killed and Another Fatally Injured.

MERRITT'S CORNER, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Another accident is added to the long list that has already occurred at the works of the new Croton acqueduct. The latest occurred at shaft No. 3, and resulted in the death of four men, and the probable fatal injury of a fifth. The men were descending to work in one of the buckets used for lowering them down the shaft.

The start was made all right, but before the bucket had descended many feet the cross beam, or "billy," as it is called by the miners, used to steady the bucket, caught in the shaft and remained fast until the bucket had almost reached the bottom of the shaft, when it shook loose and came crashing down a distance of over a hundred feet on the heads of the unfortunate men. The following were instantly killed:

Francis Carr, single, residence Glasgow.

Frederick Dresser, single, of Yorkshire, England.

Lorenzo Dobbins, married, leaves a wife and family at Hibernia, N. J.

Patrick Moran, married, residence Jersey City.

John Boardman, the other unfortunate man, will probably die of his injuries. When the cross beam struck the bucket he was knocked out, but in his descent fell on a shelving constructed near the bottom and the side of the shaft. This, in all probability, saved him from instant death. When found he was in a semi-comatose state, but soon revived enough to be able to speak. The extent of his injuries has not yet been ascertained.

Hundreds of the villagers gathered around the shaft and viewed the ghastly spectacle of the four mangled bodies, which were placed side by side as the mangled remains were collected by the horror-stricken comrades of the unfortunate men. The coroner has been notified and will hold an inquest at once. This makes a total of eight men who have been killed at the works within the past two weeks.

Father, Mother, and Three Sisters Dead.

Mr. David Claypool, formerly Sergeant-at-Arms of the New Jersey Senate, and now Notary Public at Cedarville, Cumberland Co., N. J., makes the following startling statement: "My father, mother, and three sisters all died with consumption, and my lungs were so weak I raised blood. Nobody thought I could live. My work (ship-smithing) was very straining on me with my weak constitution, and I was rapidly going to the grave. While in this condition I commenced using Mishler's Herb Bitters, and it saved my life. Because it was so difficult to get it in this little place, and I had improved so much, I stopped taking it for a time, and the result is that I have commenced going rapidly down hill again. Somehow, Mishler's Herb Bitters gives appetite and strengthens and builds me up as nothing else does, and I must have a dozen bottles at once. Use this communication as you please, and if any one wants to be convinced of its truth, let them write me and I will make affidavit to it, for I owe my life to Mishler's Herb Bitters."

The secret of the almost invariable relief and cure of consumption, dysentery, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, indigestion, kidney and liver complaints, when Mishler's Herb Bitters is used, is that it contains simple, harmless, and yet powerful ingredients, that act on the blood, kidneys, and liver, and through them strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Purely vegetable in its composition; prepared by a regular physician; a standard medicinal preparation; endorsed by physicians and druggists. These are four strong points in favor of Mishler's Herb Bitters. Mishler's Herb Bitters is sold by all druggists. Price $1.00 per large bottle. 6 bottles for $5.00.

Ask your druggist for MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. If he does not keep it, do not take anything else, but send a postal card to MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO., 525 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

What there is in a Bottle.

SMARTING — Sufficient to stop in five minutes the smarting, stinging pain of 100 burns or scalds. It will stop the pain as soon as applied.

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VANITY HARDWARE

By ALAN MUIR

CHAPTER VIII.

MRS HARDCASTLE'S OPINIONS.

The housemaid understood her business. Without waiting for the word of command, she let in the light once more, and the whole party saw each other standing motionless like the sleepers yet unawakened. The mysterious interlude of the chanting figure with the dreamy child pacing across the dark hall had petrified all. The majestic old female stood upon her flight of steps, the husband held his wife's hand, the doctor stood with one hand under his coat-tail, and the soldier leaned against the high oak table, just as when Vanity stole across in the dark.

"Maud,' the husband said, breaking the silence, ' what does all this mean?"

' Surely you understand! she exclaimed. ' That brave woman!'

' Is she going to nurse little Maud, then?'

' She is. Such courage I never knew "

' But, Maud " her husband said, "will you explain! Why did she put on your gown?"

' Really, Augustus you are stupid! Don't you see? Little Maud thinks I am with her and going to stay with her. But such a clever girl!' I really thought it was myself singing. She asked me, Have you any little thing you sing to the child? So I sung her a verse of Now the day is over' The verses the music the very tone of my voice, he caught on the instant. And then she went in to baby—in the dark—and took her up, singing all the while and baby put her little head against her shoulder, and was quite soothed and still '

The mother's tears fell as she spoke, and the husband was moved himself.

"What a brave act," he said. "I should have thought a woman would as soon have walked into Nebuchadnezzar's furnace."

"With that face too!" the soldier remarked again. "That's where it is, you see With that face——"

' I wonder at you, Tom Pembroke," the old lady called out. "As if outward appearance was everything "

"I really beg your pardon," the soldier replied, abashed once more. "It is only my way of putting it, you know "

"Tom is right " the husband said, speaking like the master of the house. "A poor girl, who has nothing in the world to look to except her face——"

"And such a face!" the irrepressible soldier cried out unguardedly. "There's the point of the thing "

' Tom Pembroke," screamed out the old lady, "don't interrupt! I can't hear what Augustus is trying to say "

' It is simply this Mrs Hardcastle," the master of the house continued, showing some some signs of severity, "that for a poor and lovely girl—for a lovely girl she is—to risk her beauty for the sake of a sick child is real heroism!

This good-humored gentleman had a way of saying things which cowed ill natured people, and the old lady made no rejoinder, but the soldier glanced rebelliously at his adversary

"I feel rebuked Maud," the husband went on, secretly caressing the hand of his handsome wife. "Not even for little Maudy's sake could I have risked your—" *beauty*, he was going to say. Prudently he paused, and altered the word—"risked your—life "

Maud responded to his caress, for although the mother was displeased, the wife forgave him

' I shall never forget what the girl has done " Augustus said. "And if she were to catch the smallpox, and her face were spoilt, I should never forgive myself "

"No more should I!" the soldier called out. "Never!"

"Really, Mr Pembroke," the old lady said loftily, "will you be good enough not to be too absurd? Providence did not expect you to nurse the child "

"I didn't say so," Tom Pembroke answered, really afraid of this grim reprover. But, you see—well, you see, I stood by while it was done "

"Tom is right," his brother-in law said again. He was getting restive under the old lady's ill nature. ' He was willing that his sister should run the risk. Maud was willing. It was I who held back!"

"Just so!" Tom Pembroke cried, greatly encouraged. ' That is what I meant to say Go on Augustus

So I feel " Augustus continued gravely, ' that I must take the whole responsibility of the young woman's future upon myself "

Not the whole of it, Augustus!' the soldier called out earnestly. I ought to help you. Share and share alike, you know. No, I don't exactly mean that, but really, old fellow I could not let it all come on you, you know '

Tom Pembroke said this with most perfect seriousness and great energy

' Listen Tom," his brother-in law remarked "if that girl were to pay the price of her bravery with her face, I don't see what I could do for her. It would be an awful result of so gallant a deed. If that happened——"

' If that happened. Tom Pembroke cried, interrupting with great excitement, "if her face were spoiled——'

"Just what I say " the other continued, "if her face were spoiled——'

It would not be your business, Augustus. As you say, you could do nothing for her. In that case sooner than she should die of a broken heart, I—I—would marry her myself '

During this dialogue the old lady had looked from one face to another, waiting for an opportunity to strike. At this word from poor Tom Pembroke her countenance grew dark with moral thunder

While we stand talking here, she called out, that Complaint —here she pointed to the closed doors of the sick chamber— may come down those stairs —next she pointed at the stairs as if she were giving directions to the Complaint —' and take some of us into eternity

Not a thought about the little sick child upon whom Death seemed to have laid his hand, not a thought about the brave young woman who had taken the poisoned frame to her own breast. As long as the Complaint stayed up stairs all was well, but as the idea of its descent came to her mind she retreated as precipitately as though the specter of disease were visibly walking toward herself and she flew into her room and shut her door with a terrific crash

CHAPTER IX.

VANITY IS ALONE WITH TEMPTATION

Vanity was alone in the darkened sick room. Her little charge was satisfied with the low song of ' Now the day is over," and as often as the small, sick voice plainted out its Mamma," the reply of a chanted verse assured the little sufferer that her best consoler was at hand.

The child sunk to sleep, and the doctor left the room. Then Vanity began to realize what she had done. All her life she had felt that dread of smallpox which every woman must, but which is becoming less familiar as that pestilence retreats before the firm hand of science. Poor Vanity! she was bruised and almost heartbroken by her late misfortunes, and she still ached with the long, dull pang of Willie Snow's faithlessness. In this [illegible] she felt greatly touched by the kindness of her new friend Maud Neville. When she saw the mother distracted with grief, and forbidden to comfort her darling, Vanity at once formed her resolution. Perhaps her stage experience suggested the idea of personating the mother, certainly her skill in acting helped her to carry out the device. But the act itself was done in the most generous spirit, and when the daring and firmness which it required are taken into consideration perhaps even a cynic might hesitate to deny that Vanity had played the part of a true heroine.

But the generous glow died out, as all emotion will. Now, in the dark room, Vanity had time to think what she had undertaken and, it must be confessed, she began to feel afraid. For a time she thought of relinquishing her charge, and allowing the nurse to take her place, now that the sick child had been safely removed to its room, but several considerations, which need not be detailed, served to dissuade her from that course, and these were re-enforced by the plaintive voice which in the darkness kept calling her "Mamma, mamma!" Finally she resolved to stay at her post; and, when the sick nurse arrived, she announced her resolution of sharing the duties, and still keeping up the kind illusion which gave tranquility to the little sufferer. Thenceforth she saw none except the doctor, the nurse and one old woman servant. The sick-rooms were shut off from the rest of the house, and Vanity was left alone with her duties, and the grim danger that lay crouching behind.

On the whole she was calm. Now, upon the subsidence of the terrible excitement of the last few weeks Vanity knew the state of her own heart. The awful end of her father had been a stunning stroke of Fate, and had filled her mind with horror, but she had known too much of the secrets of his fierce and reckless career to feel surprised at its tragical close. He had never been kind to her, and none but herself ever knew what terrible trials she had suffered since her mother's death, and these trials were in some ways intensified by the snatches of wild gaiety which intersected their lives. Vanity had never known the facts of her father's life. The robberies of which he was suspected were never, with her nor with anybody, matters of positive knowledge. Still she knew that her father was a bad, unscrupulous man, his conduct made it evident that some terrible danger was ever hanging over him, and, accordingly, Vanity had reasons for the most dreadful surmises. His death, appalling as it was, relieved her of some anxieties, more especially as his whole past had been swallowed up in a fiery oblivion, which forever hid the worst facts she suspected from discovery or from legal proof.

But Willie Snow had broken poor Vanity's heart. In spite of his weakness, which she could not but despise, she loved him still. The words of rebuke and disdain with which she had met him on that memorable day were not permanently true. Her doom was that she loved him still. In her secret heart she still caressed the dangerous memory of handsome Willie Snow. The secret threads which bind the heart of a woman to a man are inexplicable. Even now in her solitude she kept running the skiff of her fancy near to those dangerous rapids where many a man and woman have been hurried down to ruin. She thought of his winsome ways, his handsome face, recalled their love-scenes, hated her rival, mused with dangerous warmth of what might have been, sometimes wondered could she even now draw her lover back from the inanimate companionship of respectable Nancy—Snow

Vanity Hardware thought little of convention, and the virtue she possessed was most decidedly unconventional. She believed that Nancy had unfairly entrapped the man who had given to her his heart. But over that man she had still (well she knew it!) no insignificant power. Suppose she were to try the arts she knew upon him, and make him now her own, wearied as he doubtless must be with the insipid caresses of Nancy. In her dark chamber Vanity's heart began to beat at its old dangerous pace.

In this darkened room of sickness, with peril at hand, Vanity Hardware talked thus with herself:

"I have exposed myself to fearful danger, if my life is sacrificed, shall I much regret it? But if I survive, and leave this room with beauty unimpaired—then, Mistress Nancy Snow, beware! You stole my lover from me. I shall repay you. I know my power. I shall steal your husband from you. Then tear your hair as I tore mine, and sob and cry for death as, under your cruel hands, I sobbed and raved and cried!"

' If I am not to make Willie my own—why, here I have exposed myself to danger—let me be struck down, but if I come forth hence unhurt, then I shall treat my life as my own. Willie! Willie! by your weak impulsive nature and by my beauty you shall yet be mine! After that come what may!'

It was most singular, however, that she did not give any thought to the possibility that her life might be spared, while her beauty was destroyed. Yet if that happened, she would be an enchantress no more, and cold Nancy would be the victor forever

CHAPTER X.

MRS. HARDCASTLE LOSES THE TRICK.

Time went by. The attack of smallpox was not severe, and the child soon began to mend. Maud Neville several times tried to persuade Vanity that her presence with the little girl was no longer needed and urged her to leave, but Vanity was resolved to remain. In the dark room she still played her part of mother and the child would never be still unless her "mother" was at hand. Besides, Vanity reasoned that she would run no greater risk by remaining than she had already incurred, for the disease would either never attack her or she must be already infected. To these considerations was added her strange fatalistic idea, that if she died through this daring act it would be well, but if she escaped she could henceforth live after her own fashion. Generous humanity and true courage had brought her into this infected room but a new strange motive kept her there in a sort of fascinated state. Sometimes she wished for death and the end of all at other times her heart beat with wild thoughts, but even amidst the wild thoughts there was a certain relief in thinking that death *might* interpose and make the consummation which she at once desired and dreaded an impossibility forever.

Meanwhile she grew fond of her little charge. The child was the most patient of sufferers would whisper 'Thank you mamma, with a grace and prettiness every time she was tended would ask "mother to sing, and would pipe in a few notes here and there, stopping with a sigh, and murmuring that she was tired then she would lie with her tiny wasted hand in 'mother's, quite content, lying on the brink of the grave with the serene unconsciousness of childhood. Vanity began to feel a new affection in her breast, a tenderness for this little child.

All this time Mrs. Hardcastle drove over daily in her great carriage and pair, and made kind inquiries. The conduct of this inestimable lady showed that she had been duly endowed by nature with the instinct of self preservation. Her habit was to drive to the borders of the ground, having first observed the quarter of the wind, for to make things sure and acting on her cherished axiom that Providence helps those that help themselves, she had her [illegible] specially repaired for the crisis. Thus, having pulled her carriage up something like a quarter of a mile from the house, the thoughtful dame would select some young child returning from the parish school, and would give the creature a penny to go right up to the house and say that Mrs Hardcastle was waiting. Hereupon some of the family would repair to the spot, and begin a conversation over the hedge which inclosed the grounds. At sight of this deputation Mrs. Hardcastle would stand up in her carriage and bring out a small watering pot filled with the strongest vinegar, and with this engine she would describe an aromatic semicircle around herself, remarking invariably that it was our duty to use the means. By the time she had delivered herself of these valuable sentiments there was generally a quart or two of vinegar on the high-road, and the very horses were sneezing.

Then Mrs. Hardcastle would begin.

' How is the child?'

Usually the child was going on nicely.

Here the old lady would remark that this was satisfactory, as far as it went. Then came question number two.

"Has the Complaint caught the young person yet?"

No, the young person maintained her ordinary health.

At this the old lady would remark that there was considerable time left yet, and she would pass on to question three

' Has the Complaint come down stairs?"

No, the Complaint had not come down stairs

The old lady would look as if this were somewhat unaccountable behavior on the part of the Complaint, and after musing she would put question four. If Mrs Neville happened to be the deputation, the question took this form

' Maud! you are not going to remain in that house?"

' Yes," Maud would say, "there is really no danger '

' Maud " the old lady would reply, in great anger, "you were always reckless—ever since you were four years old "

On one point the old lady was very pressing, so much that this seemed the prime motive which induced her to expose her person to such risk.

"Is Tom staying on with you?"

"Yes," Maud would reply. "He is not afraid "

"Now, Maud, take advice," Mrs. Hardcastle would say. "Tom Pembroke is tempting Providence. A young unmarried man too! Get him out of the house. Send him up to London and let him take a Turkish bath, then let him burn all the clothes he has worn, then let him come down and stay a month with Georgina and myself, we will take good care of him. Georgina is quite unhappy about Tom, it really goes to my heart to see her fret."

Maud enjoyed a quiet smile all to herself. That afternoon she dryly informed her brother of Mrs. Hardcastle's proposal detailing with satirical fullness the directions as to burning the clothes and taking the Turkish bath. Tom Pembroke was highly diverted, but he was nettled too, and planned revenge. The next morning, when Mrs Hardcastle's carriage stopped as usual near the fence, Tom stole secretly along behind the plantation, and suddenly appeared in full view

"Maud told me of your kind invitation," he said with friendly warmth. "You are too good natured "

"I hope before you come you will be disinfected," replied Mrs. Hardcastle. ' Thoroughly disinfected, Tom. Then all will be well "

"Quite so," Tom answered. "But before that I must have one word with you. We may as well sit together in the carriage and talk."

At the word he leaped lightly over the fence and walked straight up to her. The old lady turned deadly pale

"Not now. Not this morning " she called out. "It would be most imprudent "

' Not the least," cried Tom gayly. "I take the responsibility on myself "

And actually his hand was on the carriage door

"James," shouted the old lady, in fearful accents, drive off! Home, James, home!'

And without a word of explanation or farewell off she drove at a tremendous pace; and with such dexterity did she handle her watering pot that the vinegar streamed out behind like the tail of a comet. Tom went back to the house laughing, and Maud applauded his wit and resource, and confessed that he told his story in a most amusing way. But Mrs. Hardcastle had forgotten that in human life scheming people must be prepared to dare somewhat at particular junctures, else the best laid scheme will not prosper. In all probability had Tom Pembroke sat down in that carriage, Arabella Hardcastle would have changed her name before six months were over, Mrs Hardcastle would have been a proud and happy mother in law, Tom Pembroke would have sunk into a good natured gentleman managed to the point of nonenity, Maud Neville would have been transformed into a warm hearted sister disgusted for life and the question concerning Vanity Hardware, Is she a heroine? could never have extracted any answer, except one.

CHAPTER XI.

VANITY IN THE RAPIDS

Had this story been narrated in the shape of a comedy, a pretty scene might have been arranged here. A well ordered flower garden toward the end of October in a genial year when summer lingered long. In the midst of the garden a large, low house with a long veranda in front, and above the veranda a balcony. Maud Neville standing below, talking with Vanity Hardware in half whispers, lest by any chance the small ears inside should hear

Besides these two pretty women a third figure often appears. Tom Pembroke liked a morning cigar and his habit had been to smoke it while walking in the kitchen garden consulting with an old gardener who had known him from a child. All of a sudden Tom took a fancy to the flower garden. So sure as Maud began to talk with Vanity about the sick child so surely would Tom be seen idling round the garden with his [illegible], and taking an opportunity of raising his hat to Vanity whom everybody [illegible] treated as a lady without knowing why

[illegible] idling around the garden

Of course Maud saw it all, and conning over Vanity's strange manner in her mind, she reasonably concluded that the beautiful stranger, having observed how the soldier admired her, was elated at her conquest and yet fearful of the event. "It is not to be wondered at," Maud said to herself, "of course she feels pleased " But Maud felt that she must warn her brother to be careful. She loved her brother above every human creature except her husband and her children but still Maud knew what men are, and she was a plucky woman, who always said her say. She determined to tell Tom plainly that this sort of thing would never do. One fact puzzled, and yet pleased her too. For several mornings she watched this by play and she could not but acquit Vanity of artful behavior. Not a flirting glance, not a bit of affected coyness, no attempt to kill with a retreating eye as she left the balcony. The very way in which Vanity returned Tom's salute was so frank and open that Maud, who had been a bit of a flirt in her time confessed to herself that under no possible system, however wily, could Vanity be trying to fascinate this fascinating soldier

But the cause of her complete indifference was beyond Maud Neville's ken. Vanity was infatuated about Willie Snow, in spite of his misconduct she loved him more than ever. This was silly and weak of Vanity, but consider, reader, how few stories would be written if a few people were not silly and weak, and remember how frail is the heart of woman. Shall we wonder if now and again one of that sex does go right down mad over an unworthy love? Even the masculine heart is not secure against such delusion. The masculine heart, we all know, is as near perfection as possible, and yet a duke a millionaire, a scholar or a philosopher has been known to surrender his heart to some charmer whom every person of common sense has pronounced utterly unworthy, and the charmer has been known to hold the heart against all comers. We need not forgive Vanity, but we may consider in what company she travels the road of wayward affection. Her madness was at least sincere. Vanity thought nothing of the handsome dragoon for whose admiration several girls of rank and fortune were sighing. She would not turn her head for another glance, all because her heart was full of Willie Snow weak Willie Snow, the man whom she still called her own, and whom she believed had been given to her in a solemn and tender hour beneath the saffron skies, and to the music of the dying evening wind

' And *she*," Vanity murmured, with an accent of intense scorn, ' was married to him in a damp parish church, with a clerk twanging the responses through his nose!"

For Vanity could express her rebellious feelings wittily enough, and she did not fully understand the danger she was in.

CHAPTER XII

MAUD NEVILLE IN A FIX.

Mistress Maud Neville was prompted by a humane desire to keep the heart of her brother in safety and to guide his affections aright. This desire frequently possesses active and high minded matrons, and from it unspeakable benefits accrue to humanity. After one of these morning encounters between grassplot and balcony, when Vanity had retired——

"Sit down here, Tom," said Maud, indicating a garden seat, ' what a pleasant cigar you are smoking this morning!'

Glad you like it,' Tom said, being weak on the subject of cigars. "I bought a thousand yesterday. I fancy I know a good cigar "

"This is quite fragrant," the innocent young matron said. "So agreeable in the open air '

Our dragoon sat down, and in the spirit of courtesy disposed himself so that he should come between the wind and his sister. Under this arrangement Maud winked a little two or three times, but on the whole she bore it very well

' Now, Master Tom," Maud said playfully, "have you counted up the hearts you have broken since you came down here?"

Oh, I don't know about that!' the dragoon replied, looking not ill pleased with himself. "I really don't give my mind to it —not much, you know, Maudey '

"Still, you must admit"— Maud now spoke with the air of a woman of, say, fifty-five, grave experienced, one who had long looked life in the face—"you must admit that a man ought to make up his mind some time.'

'Yes,' Tom replied, certainly he ought —some time, as you say '

I suppose you will marry, Tom?"

At this artless question the dragoon positively blushed

"And I suppose Maud went on, ' Arabella Hardcastle will be the woman?'

' Can't say,' Tom replied diffidently. Then brightening up he added, "I think it highly probable that the man Arabella will marry will be myself. I mean you know Arabella and her mother together, Maudey '

Tom applied himself vigorously to his cigar, like a man who has got out of a fix cleverly

Maud was greatly amused and laughed heartily at brother Tom's wit

' For shame she said. ' Poor Arabella! And after all Tom, she is rather a nice old lady

"Rather ' Tom replied 'but only rather—not very

' But, Tom. Maud said with an admirable air of surprise have you and the Hardcastles fallen out? You did not speak in this way a few days ago'

At which our dragoon's blush, just receding broke out again most visibly

'In one word' Maud said, looking him full in the face ' there is a new-comer. I think I can guess '

In this way Maud contrived so skillfully that there and then her brother confessed that he admired Vanity Hardware and she, like the tactician she was, received the intelligence with perfect composure, not protesting [illegible] ready to discuss the matter in the most [illegible] Maud Neville, but as [illegible] keep her temper, especially [illegible] upon whom she [illegible] too. This only [illegible]

S[illegible] very kind and [illegible] good kind, [illegible] then [illegible]

I [illegible] what [illegible] seen T[illegible] remarked seeing she [illegible] Ought we to visit her

Well you see Tom we have to ask such questions

S[illegible] turned full [illegible] his sister half laughing yet with a certain seriousness in his voice

If you had to choose for me and the choice [illegible] between Arabella and my new comer —

' Really Tom I should not know what to do."

This may seem strange enough, but Maud could n[illegible] the idea of having Arabella Hardcastle [illegible] Her dislike was not a [illegible] Mrs. Hardcastle had brought her up from infancy, and had managed [illegible] girl and young woman [illegible] Arabella [illegible] had always been pitted against [illegible] her [illegible] count whatever could [illegible] a young woman was praised to Arabella to the open disparagement of Maud. Now, Maud was born with a temper, and never could submit to this odious system of comparison; and many a time, as a child, she had been sent to bed, with bread and water for dinner, because she rebelled against Mrs. Hardcastle's insulting comparisons. Her hour of triumph came at last for wealthy Augustus Neville chose her, and not Arabella when Mrs Hardcastle was compassing sea and land to get the husband for her own daughter. Maud loved her husband because he was clever and kind, and perhaps, most of all because he delivered her from the bondage of this female Pharaoh. But she never could forget her humiliating past. Not that she was revengeful, but, indeed, old Mrs. Hardcastle would have prevented any mortal Christian, no matter in what stage of perfection, from forgiving her

But that potent old lady had managed to entangle Tom Pembroke. Tom was easy-natured, and liked a bit of flirtation, and he was so dexterously managed that by this time he was more than half convinced that he had won Arabella's affections, and might end by breaking her heart! He was a man of scrupulous honor, and his sister well knew that if old Mrs. Hardcastle once convinced him that he had thoughtlessly gained her daughter's affections Tom would marry the girl at all risks. At the very thought of such an event Maud shuddered

Accordingly, when Tom told his sister that he had really taken a fancy to Vanity Hardware, that sensible and straightforward young woman was in a fix. Perhaps, of the two she might have preferred Vanity, but all lady readers will see that there were very grave objections to a marriage with this brave beautiful, but certainly most nondescript heroine. Some women might have finessed one girl against the other, trying at the same time to lead Tom away from both. But Maud, while not above practicing feminine arts and minor duplicities, was at heart as honorable as her brother, and would have hated herself if she could have seriously entertained the idea of playing with poor Vanity's affections for any social gain whatever. Accordingly Tom's question was a decided poser

"Which of the two would it be, Maud?"

Tom saw his advantage, and pressed his question. Maud traced a pattern on the gravel with her foot, raised her eyebrows, as if to signify that she was put in an unfair position but she made no answer

'You see Maud," said Tom "in Arabella's case there would be no question of 'ought we to visit her? Everybody ought everybody would"

Maud nodded, but she did not relax her face of dislike for an instant

"In the case of Miss Hardware' —some how Tom had a difficulty over the name—' there would be all sorts of difficulties, some imaginary some real '

Maud nodded [illegible]

Of course [illegible] said Tom I am [illegible] on the supposition that I felt such a step desirable and also that——

Tom paused and his sister looked up

What next?"

That Miss Hardware would have me

There was a tender respect for the woman of his wavering choice, and Maud admired him for it, but she said

Oh, Tom ridiculous. Of course she would!'

"Now, do you know," he rejoined, ' I am not so sure of that."

And he spoke so seriously that Maud felt he must have some reason for his thought, and she was greatly astonished. Fancy wealthy, handsome, dashing, good-humored Tom Pembroke, asking poor and pretty and helpless Vanity Hardware to be his wife! And fancy her saying No! Here would be materials for a novel indeed!

CHAPTER XIII.

VANITY IS QUITE ILLEGIBLE

At last the little patient was discharged from her hospital, and all danger from infection being over—so the doctor said—Maud Neville was able to thank her benefactress in person. That energetic young matron, for all her own brilliancy and her knowledge of the fashionable world beside, could not but feel that Tom needed no excuse for being smitten by Vanity Hardware. The slight paleness which long confinement had cast over Vanity's face enhanced her beauty, and the light gracefulness of her manner was chastened by an unusual gravity. Most of all, there was a strange expression in her eyes, a look at once resolute and imaginative, that elevated her whole aspect. Maud felt a secret respect for the young actress, and could not utter her thanks with the sisterly warmth which she desired to express.

And yet could Maud have read Vanity's secret? The actress was possessed with an idea which Maud would certainly have called wicked, if not mean. Her soul was concentrated upon her purpose of wayward affection and merciless revenge. Her calculation was that Nancy's attractions would be about used up by this time. Vanity judged her just the woman to fatigue a man soon and to be too stupid, too selfsatisfied to detect the weariness she provoked. This provincial Nancy, ignorant of the art of pleasing, could never rekindle an affection which at the first she could not keep alive. Well Vanity knew with what deadly strength she could confront her rival now. *Her* armory was not a mere store of clumsy rustic endearments. Willie had known her spell once. She knew exactly how to captivate him. As to what might follow, Vanity did not greatly concern herself. Willie she considered her own establishing her right by reasoning, to which neither convention nor religion were admitted, but which satisfied Vanity well enough.

It was this wicked, reckless purpose which made Vanity grave and calm and superior as she talked with Maud Neville, and in the whole conversation honest Maud was altogether at fault

Maud poured out her thanks, praised Vanity's bravery and said whatever the occasion suggested. Vanity heard her with an air of condescending interest, as one listens to the thanks of a grateful child

I am glad I risked it she said, speaking to her own heart while appearing to answer Maud. If I had [illegible] I should not have [illegible]

[illegible] keep still with [illegible] into her own. Her heart was [illegible] Maud. She must go her own way and speak [illegible] possible with [illegible] honorable woman. So——

I am alive she said again and then looked out of the window

Alive repeated Maud Neville. [illegible] suppose you [illegible] had [illegible]

Vanity shuddered. Then she remembered her own for her thought

' If God or Fate had wanted my beauty, it would have been taken. Now I am twice my own "

This was Greek to Maud but she had something to say herself and for her own reasons she [illegible] the name of her brother. Vanity [illegible] still standing at the window looking into the garden. At mention of the [illegible] name Maud saw a sarcastic smile upon the lips of the actress but it vanished quickly and when Vanity [illegible] her expression was one of [illegible] thought she could read what was passing through Vanity's mind, and forgot that now was the time to say

"I am so proud of my brother!"

"No wonder," Vanity replied. "He handsome man."

But she might have been talking of a sta Yes, in that very tone she might have "It is a handsome statue."

Maud considered this indifference ra overdone. "Vanity means to give m quiet hint," thought Mistress Maud. "Va means to say, 'Yes, your brother is a weal handsome soldier. Such are apt to f that any poor girl they look at grows scious and agitated and so forth. Su girl am not I.'"

Thus misinterpreting Vanity's man and full of generous enthusiasm for brother, Maud went on cleverly, as she agined:

"Tom is good as well as handsome. he has a noble heart! For all his easy, indulgent ways, he thinks more of other ple than of himself. I am sure"—Maud got artistic prudence in her warmth—" if you think that Tom would trifle with happiness of another you little unders his character "

Would Vanity notice this significant ute? Yes, again the sarcastic smile p over her lips. Maud saw all now. stood before her a virtuous young ac whose great beauty had enabled her to the ways of the wicked world, and wh disdainfully incredulous of masculine ness.

'You may smile," she continued, growing imprudence, for her temper came her although her mood was gen ' I suppose you have guessed that my bro admires you? Well, he does admire Indeed, it would be hard for him to se and not admire. But let me tell you brother is not the style of man who can one woman and love another!"

Vanity turned about, not the least exc but with an expression of animation.

' He looked twice at me when once have been enough " This she said graceful gayety. "But I vow I did not he would have told you "

"He did tell me!" cried Maud eag "That shows what Tom is!"

All at once she recollected that sh gone very far. With a fine frankness, Vanity far more admired than Maud admired her pretty ways, Mrs. Nevill the hand of the actress in her own.

"I have not been wise. Tom only mentioned it to me in passing. Of co you know," she stroked Vanity's hand, you will not be offended with me, would be many, many things to be th of before—before——"

' Before he married me."

Vanity finished the sentence with ch playfulness

You really are good natured!" Maud tinued. "It is so good of you to tak kind of way. I wished to be stra ward, but you might so easily have f use"

This inexplicable Vanity seemed rea rst into tears all at once

' I understand you " she replied. good and honorable, and you poken as you ought '

It was not altogether surprising tha actress should be a little touched. Bu was Maud made mysteriously consciou the friendless woman who stood befo had an individuality into which she not penetrate?

"I said what I thought best," Maud omewhat awkwardly. Then, recov erself, "Your address repaired blunders."

'Make yourself easy," Vanity answ resuming her amused look. "Your b will have no need to consider pruden anything else. I would not marry him asked me "

' What!" exclaimed Maud Neville. was fated to forget herself in this conv tion. "Not marry Tom!"

For, remember, reader, Tom was f an earl's daughter. Maud always sa And Tom might have an earl's daugh he tried. Maud said that too. Henc accents in which she exclaimed, "Not m Tom!"

"No," Vanity said cleverly; "I woul marry Tom."

"Then you love somebody else?"

"I love somebody else."

"Do tell me—forgive me for asking. handsome?"

"Handsome! O, more than handsom me "

Vanity breathed a sigh.

"Is he rich?" Maud inquired, not empty curiosity, but with affectionate est such as a sister might show.

"No, poor—quite poor in eyes like yo

"I hope he knows what he has won!" Maud. "I hope he will treasure you!"

' He is my fancy," Vanity answered ly. "He was—I mean he is—the man a fancy to"

"You choose to talk in that way," Neville said, "but yours must be a deep heart."

Vanity listened to these admiring with composure, but Maud could not re from again expressing surprise.

"So you would not have married brother if he had asked you!"

"No, indeed," Vanity answered ingly. "Shocking taste, I know, would not."

"And that only shows what a good yours must be ' Maud said, once again lowing her admiration of her brother to weigh all other considerations. "I hope will be happy in your love."

Vanity could say nothing in reply she had her own secret locked in her br The strength of her purpose, the convi that her wrongs in the past justified present schemes enabled her to accept Neville's congratulations with perfect c ness. Vanity was a law unto herself.

But another and a mightier hand her own will was to fashion her fu That very night the smallpox laid her l

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

Beau Brummell's Social Sway.

[Home Journal]

Beau Brummell's social sway in Lo was for a time so powerful that even to him money—when he condescended to row—was considered an honor. A gentl uct of the elect once lent him 500 po sterling, hoping by the loan to ch Disappointed, he asked the Beau for th turn of his money. "I don't owe you money," Brummell; "I have paid y "Paid me! When?" "Why, when I standing by the window at White's, said as you passed by, 'Ah, how do yo Jemmy '"

Even an insult was accepted almost honor from this man, so powerful he made himself by his perfect personal d ration, and by his profound knowled how to deal with men. He insulted, buked, those whose shoes he not worthy to lace. One noon he was not at the The next day a fellow-member said to "Where did you dine yesterday Brumm 'I dined with a person by the name of who wants me to notice him, hence dinner. But to give him his due, he me make up the party. We had every tocacy in and out of season, and the Sil was perfect; but, my dear fellow, conc my astonishment when I tell you R— the audacity to sit down and dine wit himself!"

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

—Where can I get an education?" At the Prospect Normal and Commercial School!

—Ashland was never shut out before

—Miss Lulu Fribley is visiting in Cincinnati the guest of Mrs. W W Peabody

—Freight engineer Van Devener, running trains on the C and A. last night Old Van is a great runner and tests the speed of an engine fuller than any of the passenger engineers

—The series of Gospel meetings at the United Brethren Church goes on with increasing interest and power The congregations are good and growing About one dozen arose for prayer last evening and two were at the altar

—Wednesday the remains of a little four year old daughter of Mr and Mrs C P Caddy were brought from Pendleton Ind, and interred at the cemetery in this city The little one had died of membraneous croup at their home in Pendleton It was the only child and the parents are sadly bereft

—The progressive euchre club met at the elegant home of Mr and Mrs C C Fisher on Mt Vernon avenue, last evening and they were *handsomely* entertained The devotees of the game indulged in making the cycle of the tables until a suitable hour, during which time social enjoyment was complete It was a happy meeting of the club.

—Messrs George M Beicher, Jacob Miller and Martin Barnhart have associated themselves together under the title of the Marion Upholstery Co, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in parlor furniture They have leased a part of the second and all of the third story of the new McNeal Wolford block, over the new postoffice and are preparing to engage extensively in the business Repairing and upholstering of all kinds will be made a specialty We bespeak for them a fair share of public patronage

—A train on the C. and A recently had aboard a lady passenger whose husband was dangerously ill in Portland, Or To reach him most quickly she must make direct connections in Chicago But the C and A train was behind, and there is a standing order to make up no time The lady stated her case, and there were accomodating men on the road who ordered the engineer to do his best The time was made up and the lady started on her way twelve hours earlier than she otherwise would have been This was genuine accommodation

—Joseph Hoslowitch, the defaulting bank clerk of Mansfield, was brought back from Canada in an insane condition last Sunday On Monday the bank officials succeeded in inducing him, in his lucid moments, to point out where he hid the stolen securities They recovered papers valued at over $300 000 in filthy vaults under stables and other out-of-the way places Between $50 000 and $100 000 in securities and about $6 000 in money are still missing, but it is hoped the miscreant will yet point out their place of hiding No move has been made to prosecute him

Richwood.

The dry goods house of John Landon was burglarized on Wednesday night Entrance was effected by boring through the shutter door at the rear entrance Some goods and a small amount of money were taken Marshal Finley's usual vigilance will soon bring the offender in

The union meetings continue at the M E Church The interest is on the increase and some good is being done

Real Estate Transfers.

Isaac Clark and Mary C Scott to Eli Waples 120½ acres in Salt Rock tp, $8700

A and H Hartman to John Schuchendick lot 11 in Morral, $110

M Holverstott to Geo Butcher, 82 acres in Montgomery tp, $4000

I Lamb to Mary E Hetters, out lot 1 in [illegible] add'n to LaRue, $150

S Courtright to village of New Bloomington lot 104, $25

C Pattenfield to C, H V and T R R [illegible] acres in Marion tp., $500

I F Davids to Jas B Fisher lot 20 in David's add'n to Marion, $275

J Rhoadamer to John Anderson [illegible] acre in East Marion, $200

A T Hedges to Bryan & Prendergast, [illegible] acre in Marion tp, $230

Bryan & Prendergast to Wm Marenes, same lot $230

G and C W Leffler to Geo W [illegible] lot [illegible] in Marion, $260

Geo Dickens to Jas P Walterhus, 1 60 acre in Caledonia corp, $25

F R Cook et al to T N. Anderson to C C C and I R y Co., lot 27 in Caledonia $83

[illegible] Hyne to Anna S Huffine 40 acres in Green Camp tp, $1800

Mrs. Fannie W. Leiter

Will address our citizens on the subject of "The Temperance Instruction in Public Schools and Colleges" Sabbath eve, Dec 13th, 1885, in the Baptist Church at 7 o'clock All are cordially invited Mrs Eva D Bekker Pres

[illegible] C Search Sec

For Rheumatism Lumbago Sciatica Cramp and Colic there is [illegible] superior to the genuine Dr Thomas Eclectric Oil.

A SLEEK RASCAL

"Touches" E. G. Allen at the Rink For His Gold Watch and then Escapes the Police.

During the last goal of the game of polo between the Ashland and Marion clubs at the rink last night Mr E G Allen was robbed of his gold watch, a time piece valued at $100 At ten minutes past ten Mr Allen took out his watch to ascertain the time and five minutes later he discovered his chain hanging with the watch gone Immediately Marshal Buenneke was notified and calling the police who were present, the doors were guarded and none allowed to leave the building without being searched. The watch was taken, however, when the excitement over the game was high and Mr Allen being an interested spectator never saw the two strangers who "touched" him leave the room as subsequent occurrences show they did The search went on, however, until all had left the rink without revealing anything regarding the watch The suspicioned individuals were described to the police and the search extended to the depots

From train three on the N Y, P and O a gentleman wearing a conductor's ticket alighted and was at once suspicioned by policeman Masterson, who had ascertained that the conductor was giving out red tickets and this gentleman had a blue His falsehoods and likeness to Mr Allen's descriptions betrayed him and his protests against being searched caused the work to be done all the more thoroughly A large roll of money and a fine revolver was found but no watch He was then asked regarding his partner but he denied having one Masterson then left him to find the partner but fully believing him to be the robber he decided to go and arrest him As he attempted it train eight started east and the sleek rascal insisted that he had his overcoat on the train and wanted to get it Ed followed him and as he mounted the steps his man alighted on the other side Ed followed and called a halt but instead of complying he shot at Ed The fire was returned and the fellow fell Ed rushed after him and had gotten within ten feet of him when he arose and shot, but Ed was again missed and returned the fire following his man The flight continued to the yards of the Steam Shovel Co where shots were again exchanged without effect Here the assailing policeman caught his foot in a pile of ties and when he was freed his man was gone and his foot so badly injured that the [illegible] was given up

Calling at the office this morning Policeman Masterson flatly acknowledged the man was too sleek for him and he is only to blame for his escape

The partner's telegram from the conductor of train eight states, jumped off while the train ran through Marion and he has probably gotten to safe quarters with the watch

AH, ASHLAND!

The Champions are Severely Drubbed by the Marions.

With a remarkable good record and well equipped to play polo the Ashland team, reputed champions, came to Marion to down the local team in a very brief manner This they thought themselves able to do, and a great many spectators thought likewise before the game commenced, but the termination was a happy surprise The Marion boys have been playing a great game and they were determined to keep up their record last evening by winning the game, if hard work and good play would do it

At nine o'clock the game was called and, with Manager Aimes, of the Ashlands, for referee the teams took their positions, Marion taking the rear goal Considerable "scoring" was indulged in before the rushers got the whistle to go, and when they did Ashland made the ball It sailed toward the Marion goal, but quick playing brought the ball in the neighborhood of Ashland's cage, and the fighting began in earnest The local players backed each other up in magnificent style, and kept the Ashlands on the defensive throughout the goal After eighteen minutes of hard fighting and great excitement Marion won the first goal This pleased the admirers of the local club and the applause was deafening

Positions were changed for the second goal, and the Ashland rusher again reached the ball first But it could not pass Hane and Bishop, and was sent flying to the Ashland's fighting ground Marion again forced the play though Ashland worked hard and forced the ball toward the Marion cage But whenever it passed Hane Bishop had it, and back it went [illegible] quicker than a flash Then Bob and Nick Allen and Copeland would force the playing This lasted quite a while during which time the game was stopped for two fouls on Ashland and one on Marion, and time given for the Ashland rusher to rest Marion finally won the goal amid deafening applause Time twenty minutes,

In the rush for the third goal Copeland [illegible] the ball Things looked rather blue for the visitors [illegible] something th[illegible] [illegible] done bef[illegible] The home team was too much for them, however, and the third successive goal was won by Marion after a period of seventeen minutes

The crowd present was large and deeply interested Such games as that last evening will make polo a very popular sport here, and the members of the local club are already favorites

The Ashland club is composed of a fine lot of boys and players, who said "they didn't mind the defeat, but they hated to take a dose of 'goose eggs'"

Prospect.

Mike Heaphy's saloon was burglarized last night Twenty-seven dollars in cash, a good suit of clothes, pair of shoes, hat, some cigars, liquor, etc are reported stolen

Miss Emma Ruhl has quit the Normal and will give all her time to her favorite pursuit, music, under the care of Prof Albert Davis

John Roberts proprietor Roberts book store, and Delt Lewis, of the Prospect Milling Co were in Delaware yesterday on business

Wottring Bros had a break in their machinery this week but are in running order again Their man, McPherson who lost three fingers some time ago, is back at his post

Jones, the fancy bicycle rider will give an exhibition at the rink Tuesday evening of next week

The 'I Owe You' Co will play next week Friday and Saturday evenings at the Wigwam

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY

—J F McNeal was in Columbus today on business

—Will Moore is in Chicago on business pertaining to horses

—Patsy Dillon attended to business matters in Caledonia today

—Auditor Waples made a flying trip to the Forrest City yesterday

—M B Chase tried a lawsuit in Justice Court at Green Camp yesterday

—George D Copeland was in Cleveland yesterday attending legal business

—Geo Postal, the liveryman, is among the sick, and is confined to his home on East street

—Miss Jennie Freeman, of Prospect is visiting Miss Vena Matthews on Gospel Hill

—Mrs Eber Priest is down sick with catarrhal fever, at her home on east South street

—Wm Marenes staked out the foundation for an excellent new dwelling in East Marion today

—Dr J B Lewis of Mt Gilead, was in the city yesterday taking in the town with Judge Criswell

—Mrs Rev W I Thomas was at Delaware today attending a missionary meeting of the ladies

—Hon Allen Levering, of Mt Gilead was in the city last evening attending the K T installation

—Miss Caroline Letts, of Columbus, who is such a favorite in Marion is visiting Mrs C C Fisher

—Mrs A M Dilts and Mrs James Fell, of Caledonia, were the guests of Mrs J H Criswell today

—James Howe, N Y, P and O brakeman on the third division, was over from Galion yesterday

—J C Allenger and wife were over from LaRue last evening enjoying the Knights Templar festivities

—Mrs Thomas Mack was taken suddenly ill this forenoon, but her condition is not regarded as serious

—Miss Clara Diebold returned home last evening, after a delightful visit with friends and relatives in Columbus

—Rev O L Baker of Providence R I, was telegraphed for today owing to the serious condition of his mother

—Mrs Susanah Clemens was appointed administratrix of the estate of Robert Clemens, deceased, yesterday

—Mrs Dr Spohn of Rochester, Ind left for Cincinnati yesterday after visiting several days with Mrs C A Moore

—Mr and Mrs Wyler, of Crestline, are visiting the parents of Mrs Wyler, Mr and Mrs J L Lutz on north East street

—Dr Miller of Dayton, formerly pastor of the U B Church in this city, was shaking hands with old friends in Marion yesterday

—E I Underwood, Caledonia's ex postmaster and one of her oldest and most substantial business men was in the city today

There came near being a railroad smashup in some of the yards in this city last night but we were unable to ascertain any particulars whatever

—Horatio Hoyle left for old England Wednesday taking with him a [illegible] tourette tile machine with him He will be absent a good part of the winter

—T P Wallace left yesterday for Chicago taking Master Wallace Whitmarsh with him Little Wallace will [illegible] the winter with his mother who is at Mrs Burke's [illegible]

—The funeral of Miss Lena Myers was quite largely attended yesterday It is [illegible] verse with the so-called spirits. The tricks performed were very clever in the slight of hand study and deceptively executed, but, as far as real spirits were concerned, the show was as big a snide as ever came to Marion

—Mrs Chas Quigley, of LaRue, was taken suddenly ill on her way home from a visit to Michigan and being unable to reach LaRue stopped with her daughter, Mrs M. B Chase, in this city. Mrs Quigley has been seriously ill all this week with a complication of diseases and Mr. Quigley was called to Marion today as she has not yet shown any improvement

—The excellent repast served at the K T banquet last evening was one of the finest ever spread in Marion, and reflects great credit upon the caterer, Mrs F Y Smith and her corps of assistants. The delicacies and toothsome articles were highly complimented, and the party so well pleased that Mrs Smith will be a favorite caterer when "big" suppers are wanted

The Baptist Church

of Marion, O, are now holding their meetings and Sunday school services regularly in the old brick Lutheran church

Sunday school services at 9 30 in the morning Preaching at 11 a m

Preaching services are on the first and third Sundays, morning and evening

A cordial invitation is given to all to attend these services

Preaching next Sunday

Knights Templar.

The Marion Commandery, K T, met in regular conclave last evening, and, after the regular business, the ladies and invited guests were taken to the asylum, where they witnessed the public installation of the officers elect for the ensuing year The ceremony of installation was performed by Past Eminent Commander J F McNeal, assisted by P E C Sidney Moore as Marshall After the beautiful exercises of installation, the one hundred and thirty present were seated to partake of one of the finest banquets ever given by the commandery

In addition to the excellent social enjoyment, the assembly were finely entertained by vocal music, by Mrs J F McNeal and Mrs C H Norris, and the selections of Prof. Davis' orchestra

The occasion throughout was a delightful one, the Sir Knigths being experts in the way of social entertainment, and every one present was pleased with the social gathering of the commandery and wished that public installation might occur oftener

The Tyrolien Queen.

Miss Ella G Winnek is in receipt of a letter from Prof W H Neave, of Salisbury, N C, asking for information concerning the 'Tyrolien Queen"

Prof Neave is principal of a college of music in that place, where he has given several operas with pupils of his school This gentleman writes that he has some fifty operettas in his repertoire, but that many of them are unsuitable to be given with young students, and having learned through the American Art Journal, published in New York, that the Tyrolien Queen was to be given in this place by Miss Winnek the professor is desirous of learning where the operetta can be obtained

Everyone interested in music should go and witness the production by local talent, of one of the grandest spectacular operettas ever brought out in this part of the country The music is of a high order and will be rendered in a style that will be entertaining in the extreme Miss Winnek's solos alone will be worth the price of admission

Green Camp.

This is another Thursday morning and we take up our pencil to write a few items for the STAR

Mr and Mrs Isaac Wynn have been visiting in Toledo the past week and have not returned as yet

Mr Harry Johnson, of Allen county, was the guest of R M Walker a few days ago

Mr Shreve and Miss ———, of Marion, called on F M Stoll, Wednesday afternoon

Prof J C Poland has a violin class under his instruction at the present time

F W Stoll spent Sunday in Marion

The M E Sunday School is making arrangements to have a Christmas tree on Christmas eve, so they say

The Baptist Church has placed its new street lamp in position, and it makes quite an improvement We have good reasons to believe that there will be at least another half dozen placed on our streets

The M E Church of this place will hold their quarterly meeting on Saturday and Sunday, Dec 19th and 20th, instead of the coming Saturday and Sunday, the time being changed Rev L A Belt, Presiding Elder, of Delaware, and Rev [illegible] of Prospect, will be in attendance

Rev Sutton commenced a protracted meeting at the Union Church last Thursday evening May he have success in his efforts.

The first corn was taken in at the Por[illegible] Saturday last The [illegible] the new miller will do us good work and secure a large patronage.

The weather in these last days of '85 is deceitful above all things, being both hot and cold We know not when nor from whence it cometh, but we are sensible of its effects

The time will soon be here (Christmas) when fathers and mothers may exhibit their devotion to the "kids" by investing in skates and dollbabies, and whatever else is profitable and good, not forgetting that the "wee kids" have an especial devotion to a stick of candy. We should feel badly if our chances turned out to be NIX.

THE NEW MAGDALEN.

BY WILL. S. HAYS.

'Neither do I condemn thee. Go sin no more.'

We met and smiled and smiled again,
Smile greeted smile upon the street,
His form and face, it seemed to me,
To be my fault and fate to meet
He spake and took my hand in his
And pressed it why I could not tell
I loved him I believed him true,
I listened, and—I fell

He spurns me now, and I have lost
All that was dear to me in life
They call me 'woman of the town'—
I who should be his faithful wife
He shuns me hates me, those I knew
Before I drank the cup of grief
Abhor me now but smile upon
The coward and the thief

He lives and moves in circles where
They seem with pride to call his name,
But all the wealth the world commands
Can never free his soul from shame.
He said he loved me, 'and it was
The happiest moment of my life,
But now I'm scorned because I'm called
His woman—not his wife.

He wronged me, and this little child,
I fold so lovingly to my breast
May never live to know the shame
He knows tis his, God knows the rest
Though he should live a hundred years
And roam about—I do not care
On land or sea awake or sleep—
Guilt follows everywhere

O woman! woman! Why thus hate
One of your sex? Why not implore
The God of mercy to forgive?
Did He not say 'Go, sin no more?
'Tis woman's hate to womankind
That makes our lives a wretched span
Since you would scorn a woman so
Oh! why forgive a man?

I dare not go into your church
And kneel with you in solemn prayer
And ask God a pardon for my sin,
For you would scorn me out of there
But if the thief of virtue sat
Beside his sister, I've no doubt
He would be the first to leave his pew
To come and drive me out.

'Tis human nature oft to err
And sweet forgiveness is divine
Ah! where's the Christian woman who
Would speak to troubled hearts like mine?
Who comes to talk of Christian love
To one whose heart and soul's defiled?
Not one among you? God forgive
A mother and her child

Ye angels holy pure and good,
Go to our Father—He yet lives,
And tell him not to scorn me, too
Though women hate me, He forgives
Teach O teach them to forgive
And let his spirit with them dwell
That they may show lost souls the way
To heaven—not to hell

Love Upon the Hindoo Stage.

Love according to Hindoo notions, is the subject of most of their dramas. The hero, who is generally a king and the husband of a wife or wives—for a wife or two more or less is no incumbrance in Indian plays—is suddenly smitten with the charms of a lovely woman, sometimes a nymph, or, as in the case of Shakcontala, the daughter of a nymph by a mortal father The heroine is required to be equally impressible, but with true feminine delicacy she locks the secret in her heart and keeps her lover for a long time in the agonies of suspense The hero being reduced to a proper state of desperation is harrassed by other difficulties. The celestial origin of the nymph stands in the way, or he doubts the legality of the match, or he is hampered by the jealousy of his wives In short, doubts, obstacles and delays make great havoc with the hero and the heroine. They give way to melancholy and indulge in amorous rhapsodies

An element of life is introduced in the character of the Vidushaka or jester, who is the constant companion of the hero, and in the young maidens, who are the confidential friends of the heroine and soon become possessed of her secret By a curious regulation the jester is always a Brahmin and therefore of a caste superior to the king himself, yet his business is to excite mirth by being rediculous in person, age and attire His clumsy interference in the intrigues of his friends only serves to augment his difficulties and occasions many an awkward dilemma. On the other hand, the shrewdness of the heroine's confidantes never seems to fail them under the most trying circumstances, while their love of fun their girlish sympathy with the progress of the love affair, heighten the interest of the plot and contribute not a little to vary its monotony —Rochester Herald

Persistence of an Ancient Type.

Gen Logan was born in Jackson county, Illinois, in 1826, and both his parents were pure Irish. His father was an Irish physician There are many Irishmen who are of the same swarthy, straight black haired, high-cheek-boned, Indian type of men as is Logan. There are several of this type of Irishmen now residents of Troy Ex Mayor Carroll is one of these Indian looking Irishmen. The ancestors of the "Indian" Irishmen, as they are sometimes called, were, it is ascertained, Phœnicians who visited England and Ireland before the Roman invasion and there are many of their descendants now living in both countries. The Phœnician type reasserts itself from time to time in their descendants, it being only another evidence of the truth of the proverb that "Blood will tell."—Troy Telegram

At Last Got Down to Steady Work.

As she sat on the steps one Sunday evening he claimed the right to a kiss for every shooting star She at first demurred as became a modest maiden, but finally yielded She was even so accommodating as to call his attention to flying meteors that were about to escape his observation and then got to calling him on lightning bugs, and at last got him down to steady work on the light of a lantern that a man was swinging about in the distance where trains were switching —Exchange.

Skulls of Servian Heroes.

Twenty years ago Belgrade was bombarded by the Turks, who held the citadel, and the heads of the Servian heroes who had struggled for the independence of their country for the space of nearly half a century were set on poles and lined the public promenade, the Kaligmeidan. At the gates of Nisch, the present residence of King Milan, the famous Kele-kalessi tower built with the skulls of the warriors who fell in an unequal struggle, is visible —Chicago Tribune.

Emery Storrs. I believe in the dreams that young men dream, and in the visions that young men see, and in the castles that young men build.

LOVE SERVICEABLE.

What measure Fate to him shall mete
Is not the noble Lover's care,
He's heartsick with a longing sweet
To make her happy as she's fair
Oh! misery, should she him refuse,
And so her dearest good mistake
His own success he thus pursues
With frantic zeal for her sole sake
To lose her were his life to blight,
Being loss to hers, to make her his,
Except as helping her delight,
He calls but incidental bliss,
And, holding life as so much pelf
To buy her posies, learns this lore
He does not rightly love himself
Who does not love another more

NO LONGER A MYSTERIOUS ART.

What We Now Understand as Never Before—Medical Instruction in Schools.

Such a thing would once have been looked on as absurd In ancient times the doctor purposely invested his art with mystery More or less of the same spirit and policy has come down to our own day. Still, both the tendencies and the actualities of things have greatly changed Not only have other sciences laid richest gifts at the feet of medicine, but the latter has fully entered into their enlarged spirit, and accepted their more accurate methods of investigation In short, medicine has itself, for the first time in its long history, become a science

We now understand as never before the nature and origin of epidemical diseases, their relation to bad surroundings in place and person, the prominence of drinking infected water as a source of contagion, the value of disinfectants, as distinguished from mere deodorizers, and which of them alone are absolutely reliable, the still greater disinfecting power of pure air and sunshine

We have learned to fight with success a threatening epidemic by concentrating our force on the first solitary case, hedging it around by removal of the well from the sick, or the sick from the well We understand, too, the importance of good house drainage, and the danger of poor plumbing We also know that the air of the chamber is never better than the air of the cellar We have come to comprehend the possibility of stamping out the whole class of infectious diseases The profession, to their honor for it takes away their patients, is recognizing the truth of the old maxim, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure

Now all this has rendered it practicable to avail ourselves of our public schools in promoting the public health This is already being done For the last year medical instruction has been given in the schools at Bangor, Me, with the result of preventing the spread of disease among the pupils

Says The Medical Record "The nature of the instruction given is such that the teachers are made watchful and careful in regard to their pupils, and often a so-called 'spunky' fit is seen to be really the precursor of an actual sickness The practical inauguration of such a plan of instruction is not a difficult matter Let the board of education organize the teachers of each grammar school into a class to meet in their own building Plenty of able men in the profession will volunteer their services as lecturers Preventive medicine is the coming glory of the profession "—Youth's Companion

How the World's Dust Is Made.

No small part of the world's dust is made by the winter's cold A rain falls, the rocks are porous and in every crack and cranny the water penetrates then comes a cold spell the water in the rocks freezes swells with irresistible force and in every direction a thousand tiny rifts are made, which are increased in size and made more numerous by subsequent winters until the solid rock is blown away by the winds Glaciers are wonderful agents for transporting earth and stones from place to place, and not only do they carry huge masses of matter about, but they also act as grinders and polishers, thus converting large quantities of the hardest stones into fine dust Icebergs also act in the same way and almost to the same extent

Plants contribute to the formation of dust by their power of disintegration All plants require more or less silica in their composition, and when the substance of the plant is again resolved into its original constituents the result is silica in the dust The vegetable acids of plants have also a solvent power on stone of any kind, so that if one spray of moss or lichen can by any means grow on a surface of bare granite, where not a trace of earth appears, it will soon prepare the soil for others of the same kind and no long time will elapse ere the solid rock is covered with a living mantle of moss Other plants and finally trees, worms, beetles and burrowing animals contribute their share to pulverize the earth and reduce it all to dust, bringing to the surface portions of soil that never before saw the light and leaving the sun, air and rain to do their work in the manufacture of the world's dust —Globe Democrat Book Review

History Is a Fearful Liar.

An item is going the rounds to the following effect 'A Chinese banker, Han Qua of Canton, is said to be the wealthiest man in the world He pays taxes upon an estate of $400 000,000 and is estimated to be worth $1 400,000 000 ' Upon this statement George Francis Train comments thus in The New York Sun 'In a country where they use 1,600 coppers—'cash,' so called—to $1 larger coins are over estimated A guest of old How-qua —not Han Qua—three decades ago at Canton and later of his sons I saw his wonderful gardens and beautiful grounds He was a life long friend of Russell & Co, leaving them untold sums They protected his estate during the opium wars He was known as a friend to America He may be worth $50 000 000—certainly not $1,400 000 000 History is a fearful liar "—Chicago Tribune

How Trees Vary in Diameter.

The diameter of trees is said to vary not only from summer to winter, but from day to day They are larger from noon to twilight the next morning than from twilight until noon they are smaller in the winter than in summer Water and the sap of the trees expand not only in proportion as they go below the freezing point. Low temperature as well as high promotes evaporation, and the trees evaporate from their branches in winter, and so the colder the weather the more they shrink.—Boston Budget.

Confess Every Sin Except This

Did you ever hear any one confess to have been in the least troubled by the sin of covetousness? People confess every sin except this — Richmond Religious Herald

Too many would respect a person because others appear to, and not from any known excellence —Jud Lafagan.

VANITY HARDWARE.

CHAPTER XI

DELIRIUM.

Poor Vanity! The doctor had pronounced her safe from all danger but some inscrutable speck of infection had found its way into her blood and the face whose beauty he had an hour before regarded with a thrill of vindictive pride, was at the mercy of this destructive disease.

The whole establishment was upset, and the doctor, in his fresh alarm, insisted that the family should depart. Maud Neville made one bold proposal to nurse Vanity herself but this was sternly forbidden, and Sister Catherine who happened to be in the neighborhood, declared that she would wait upon Vanity and see her through the disease. Accordingly the house was vacated, and the good sister who feared neither death nor disfigurement, was placed in authority. She was assisted by a hospital nurse, and two old female servants [illegible] the slender household duties. In this manner the fitful life of Vanity Hardware [illegible] into the valley of the shadow of death.

Vanity realized her position. The disease brought with it a certain stupor, but while this [illegible] apathetic about many things it could not obscure the great glaring fact of her life. Her beauty was her all. Her beauty was her sole weapon in the fight. She had resolved to win!

"I don't care about life," she murmured impatiently to the doctor when he said some hopeful word. "But if my face becomes like faces I have seen——"

She could not finish the sentence. She drew in her breath with a shudder of fear.

Sister Catherine overheard this outburst, but saw nothing more in it than an expression of passionate concern for her imperiled beauty, which was natural in a pretty woman. As the malady progressed Vanity grew delirious. Her imagination was quickened, prudence no longer guarded her tongue and in her wanderings she told in hot, restless sentences, the whole story of her heart. A few of these sentences such as most conveyed her feelings, she repeated again and again until Sister Catherine knew each by heart, and thinking the words over, the sister filled in the spaces between and interpreted their significance.

"Willie, Willie," Vanity murmured, in a voice deep as the note of a nightingale, and just as though she were breathing the words on his breast, "we will be so happy far away—over the sea living and loving together. Away, away from this horrid England! Oh, how I hate England!"

She threw that out in the midst of her dreamy speech, and struck the coverlet with her clenched hand. But she forgot the next instant, and went on as if she were chanting:

"Over the sea, over the sea!
Hear what a bonny bird whispered to me!"

The notes, low, rich and tender, sounded strange, coming from the sick bed. A long silence followed; then Sister Catherine was startled to hear a mocking laugh.

"No, Willie, not hers. Mine, forever mine! They might read words and you might say, 'I take thee, Nancy, to be my wedded wife,' but the words had no power. You were mine before."

She paused, then in a low voice she added: "*And you shall be mine again!*"

So collected was her tone that Sister Catherine thought she must be in her senses. But no [illegible] sight of the sister's face sent her fancy back on the old track.

"The old dream shall come true, Willie. When I look at you you will love me again. You and I will fly away together, to live and love—away from this horrid England. Just as we always said—to New Zealand! Oh, what a happy place!"

Then with a deep sigh the refrain stole out from the bed again, low and soft and sweet.

"Over the sea, over the sea!
Hear what a bonny bird whispered to me!"

Sister Catherine knew a great deal of Vanity's former history. Listening to these wanderings, which were repeated with a significant persistency, she gradually discerned the filament of real feeling and intention on which the whole was threaded. To her, accustomed as she was to regard life and character from the religious point of view, the sick bed became invested with a new and singular interest.

The sister looked from the end of the bed upon the delirious girl.

"If you live," she said, speaking aloud, "poor wandering child! I will try to teach you that there [illegible] love than this!"

Vanity heard the words, and answered, still wandering:

"Oh Willie it is too late now!"

"Oh our Father," the sister cried, "slay this child's beauty and then raise her up to be Thine for evermore!"

CHAPTER XV

CONFLICT

Vanity's illness might be compared to the course of [illegible] river. There was the snatch of delirium when the patient was impetuous and fitful, then came the period of blindness and silence as if the stream sinking down between deep banks rolled on dark and noiseless to the sea.

Amidst all her pain and stupor one idea was ever before the girl's mind. Her face, the beautiful face, her sole treasure, the talisman which was to recover her Willie's lost love—what would become of her beautiful face!

"Tell me," she moaned to Sister Catherine one day after the doctor had gone, "is there any hope?"

"Yes child," he answered soothingly, "with care you will recover."

"I don't mean that," she replied. "Shall I be marked?"

"He fears you will."

"And I shall look into the glass and see—" [illegible] Vanity moaned. "Let me die! [illegible] me die!"

Sister Catherine spoke no more at that [illegible]. Later on she took an opportunity of [illegible] her charge with a soothing half [illegible] but most tender manner.

"[illegible] wonder if you grieve over that [illegible] of face. But listen child you [illegible] say, Not my will but [illegible] And you will learn to say [illegible]"

"Never [illegible] Vanity—Never."

"Think my child how much sadder it might have been. Not only yourself, but [illegible] might have felt the anguish. If there had been any [illegible] to whom your face [illegible] the light of life—"

"There is," Vanity replied hastily—"I tell you there is!"

"Who can that be?" the sister asked.

"A man whom I loved and who loved me. We had promised to each other, and a woman came and stole his heart. She was rich and could have married a dozen equally good in her own [illegible] but she stole—my *husband*."

"Your husband?"

"Yes, by all that makes true marriage, by [illegible] tenderness, by all that what you call marriage cannot insure."

"Did he marry this woman?"

"Yes."

"And is she living?"

"Yes."

"Then he is hers—not yours."

"No, he is mine—not hers."

"Vanity this is wicked."

"I meant to win him back," Vanity continued. "I knew he could not resist me. But now my face is destroyed, and all is over, and I want to die."

"Thank God, who has given you time for repentance," the sister said gravely. "His ways are not our ways. He is leading you by paths you know not."

"I don't want to repent," Vanity answered. "I cannot do what I would. I am baffled but I have not repented—no, and I will not repent."

Another time, as Vanity lay in the darkness the sister heard her say:

"Tell me, were you always good?"

"Always good, my child?"

"I mean serious, you know. I am sure you were not always serious?"

"Why are you sure?"

"Something in your voice."

"You are right," Sister Catherine said quietly. "I was not always serious."

"Of course not," Vanity rejoined. "Besides, you are too good-looking."

"Indeed?" Sister Catherine remarked, amused at this frankness. "Are good looking people never serious?"

"None that I have seen," Vanity answered—"except you, I mean. And you only began when——"

Here she stopped, and said no more.

Two or three hours later, Sister Catherine, finding her a little easier, said to her:

"Would you like me to tell you about a man who—once—wanted to marry me?"

There was a strange tremor in that usually calm voice as the sister spoke.

"Do let me hear it," Vanity said. "I hope he was nice?"

"You shall judge, child. We met when he was twenty-five, and I twenty-one, and we both were poor. We fell in love. I think he really loved me. I know I really loved him. The story is commonplace enough—at least to the ear. After we had waited five years for fortune to enable us to marry, he secured a good appointment. My heart was throbbing with bliss when I received a letter from him, written in a style of cold justice and formal honor, which stabbed me to the heart.

"We were engaged lovers—that he admitted. Morally and legally he was bound to me but he had ceased to care for me; the thought of a marriage with me, he must frankly tell me was repugnant to him. What would I desire him to do?

"The cold business-like tone, the surface common sense of the letter was killing. I wrote and released him, and when I closed the letter I looked up, and there was my life around me a desolate wilderness.

"Child do you know what it is to have the dull aching of brain and heart hour after hour, day after day?"

"I know it," Vanity answered from her darkened bed. "Oh, how bitterly I know it!"

"My strength failed my face grew aged with anguish, my hair turned white. I watched the signs, and was glad of them. I had been well taught, or I might have killed myself. Perhaps family pride restrained me. So I went on day after day, hating the light as it came morning by morning, lying down with the wish that I might never waken any more.

"We were living in the country, and one Sunday morning I went out for an early walk. Since my sorrow I had never gone to church, and I heard the bells ringing in the village for an early service. The idea struck me that I would go in and see if there I could calm my mind. So irresolute was I, that for a time I wandered up and down and did not enter, but at last I crept in with my breaking heart.

"Well I remember that old Norman church, with its few worshipers, and the white altar at the end. As I entered, the clergyman was reading 'Come unto Me, all that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest.' The words brought no tears to my eyes, and they did not touch my heart, but I felt a kind of curiosity. I said to myself, 'Let my try if this really means anything.' I went up to the altar as if I had been called by name, and knelt down in a sort of trance.

"Now let me tell you a fact. As I knelt there it seemed to me that an invisible hand was put into mine. I did truly and actually feel as if a hand clasped me [illegible] up. No one was near me. The clergyman was some way off. Then I seemed to hear a voice saying, 'Are there no sorrows beside your own? No breaking hearts but yours? No sickness? No hunger? No nakedness?'

"Then for the first time I realized that I was only one in a great fellowship of grief. I was overwhelmed, but with a blessed sorrow now.

"And I have been happy ever since in my own way. People say all sorts of things about religion, I only know what religion has been to me. A new life—a new life when the old one was withered and blasted and dead! For all that I tell you came from no effort of my own will—just as a hand might come to one who is drowning. All that was twenty years ago."

"What became of *him*?" Vanity asked.

"He went his way and prospered. He is married now, with a large and happy family. He is a judge."

"A judge!" Vanity said scornfully. Then she added, "I dare say he is not the only one!"

To which Sister Catherine made no reply.

CHAPTER XVI

REPENTANCE

Courage, energy, tenderness and rare knowledge of the heart was shown by Sister Catherine. She never lost patience with Vanity, she never shrunk from reproving her reckless notions and she never lost sight of the method by which she must lead this wandering child of nature into the way of peace.

In one of her devotional books the sister had met this phrase: "The expulsive power of a new affection." She knew that if Vanity's wild longing were to be cast out, something better must first take its place. With a woman of Sister Catherine's stamp there could be no doubt as to what this new affection must be.

"There is no life without love my child," she said one day. "We cannot live without love."

"Some of us will try," replied Vanity, in a hard voice.

"I thought once as you think," the sister answered, with the tranquility of experience. "I know better now."

"What love have you found?" Vanity asked dryly.

Sister Catherine rose, and went across the room.

"I am looking at His image now," Sister Catherine said. "Shall I describe it to you?"

"Please," Vanity said, with half curiosity.

"His face is pale. His eyes are cast down. Drops of blood are on His cheek. His hands are spread out and nailed to His cross."

"Oh, I see."

Vanity spoke in a disappointed tone.

"The only refuge for a broken heart my child," the sister said seriously. "I have looked at His image hanging there hour after hour. I have read in His worn face that He loves me. I have asked Him to accept my love in return, and that I may love others and serve them as He did me."

"I don't understand it," Vanity answered, "and I never shall."

"You can understand that for love of us He suffered and died," the sister continued. "And that those whom He so loved and pitied [illegible] love and pity too. There [illegible] broken, no life so poor but it can love Him back, and find joy in loving others as He loved."

"I don't understand it," Vanity repeated. "It is quite beyond me."

But the good sister, not daunted renewed her efforts and her instructions time after time, and she found that Vanity began to listen and to ask questions. The old reckless frankness of the actress sometimes shocked the sister, but quickened her interest in this singular being. Sometimes she smiled at the way in which Vanity would parry her thrusts.

"Yes," Vanity said scornfully, "I am not deceived. If ever I turned serious it would only come about because first I had turned ugly."

"Better that," Sister Catherine remarked, "than go through life with a fair face and a hard and hardening heart."

"Yes," Vanity rejoined, with impetuous scorn, "but what is such goodness worth?"

Another time she said:

"You talk about giving up my own will. Well, if I had turned serious when I was admired and all that, there would have been my side to it but now——"

"My poor child," the sister replied, "my poor untaught child!"

Again Vanity remarked:

"In one way I am serious enough. I feel dull. All these serious people are dull."

"Now, Vanity," Sister Catherine said, "you told me when you heard my laugh outside in the garden that you never heard anything so merry in your life!"

So Sister Catherine gradually gained ground. She never lost an opportunity, and she read Vanity's character with rare insight. In spite of all the sick actress would pour forth in her passionate broken hearted way the sister kept repeating that life was love and that there was a life of love open to Vanity. At times, with accents of scorn, she would contrast this with Vanity's old ideal and at last Vanity fairly confessed that her sister's conception of life was higher than her own.

"But I should never have even looked at it," Vanity was careful to add, "if the old life had not flown out of my reach. I should have no merit—no bravery in taking it up."

"At least, Vanity," Sister Catherine replied "if you do not take it up you are guilty of cowardice."

That word sunk into Vanity's heart but she veiled her feelings so carefully that Sister Catherine began to despair. All the time the girl's wild reckless dream of Willie Snow—her passionate resolve to realize her ideal, if she perished afterward—her madness or anger at the thought of being baffled by the destruction of her beauty—were yielding to nobler impulses. Vanity's nature was not intrinsically evil. She saw the beauty of goodness as sometimes they see it who have never dallied with it [illegible] both ways, but have lived in honest neglect. Still, the rebellion of her proud nature was not soon subdued. She hid her better self, and would answer with pride and mockery. At last Sister Catherine said one day sadly:

"Vanity, I must give you up."

Half an hour later she came back to the dark room and heard the girl sobbing on her bed. It was the first sign of softening and the sound went to the sister's kind heart.

"There, child there," she said soothingly, "you must not cry like that. I was not angry."

Vanity's full heart emptied itself now.

"I have been so wild and sinful and my life is so broken up, and everything has gone to pieces, and there is nothing left. But if you will help me I will live as you tell me, and not be afraid and try to do the best I can!"

A little incident then sealed Vanity's resolution. She felt her hand drawn gently toward the sister, who clasped it fast, after which the sick girl felt tears falling down upon it like rain. And Vanity knew that these were tears of love and joy and all that the sister had said to her about goodness became a reality in a moment and from that hour her feet were set upon the way to life.

CHAPTER XVII

VANITY RENOUNCES LOVE

It was the 1st of December and the Nevilles were back in their home. They had a family luncheon party and the weather was so mild that they strolled out upon the lawn. Mr Hardcastle and Arabella and Tom Pembroke were there and the old lady hoped that at last her grand scheme was about to be crowned with success. A few blossoms still lingered on the flower beds here and there a faded leaf hung on a stripped branch and stood motionless in the still frosty air; one or two wintry birds were piping a few afternoon notes, and the December sun was setting fast. It was pleasant strolling on that well kept lawn.

Suddenly two figures rounded the evergreen shrubbery, one was Sister Catherine, the other though closely veiled they all immediately knew to be Vanity Hardware. Tom Pembroke turned quite pale and trembled; old Mrs Hardcastle bustled off another way, and Maud Neville went to meet her visitor.

"I have brought this child to see you," the sister said. "She is going to London next week."

Maud Neville came up to Vanity and caught her hands so full was she of what the girl had done and what she had lost that her tears flowed too fast for speech.

"Oh Vanity what can I say to you, my brave child! What can I say to you! If it were one's own loss, one might say God's will be done! How can I say it for you!"

"Maud," Sister Catherine said, "God's ways are not our ways. Look here."

Gently as a mother lifts a new born infant's veil she raised the covering from Vanity's face and there was all the beauty untouched enhanced it seemed by the lingering pallor of her illness and still more by the tears with which her eyes had filled in reply to Maud Neville's sympathy. She looked so lovely so sweet so chastened, that she might have sat for a picture of the Madonna.

"Oh thank God!" warm hearted Maud Neville called out hardly knowing what she said. "Why did you not tell me before? But you were right the surprise is best. Oh Vanity I must be the first to kiss you."

Which she did then gently holding Vanity back a little she looked at her.

"Not a trace," she cried exulting, "not a trace."

"There you are wrong," Vanity replied, a gleam of the old vivacity playing over her tears. "There [illegible] mark."

She showed the place on her left cheek—one tiny pit and with yet another glimpse of her old self said:

"Look here!"

And when she smiled the mark melted away into the [illegible] dimple in the world and she looked [illegible] than ever.

After this Tom Pembroke fell in love with Vanity Hardware head over ears as plain folk say. Augustus Neville knew it. His sister Maud knew it. And the redoubtable Mrs. Hardcastle knew it.

And thus, to make what was once a long story [illegible] short [illegible] Nevilles [illegible] a protector, they all felt that to take her by surprise would be improper. So Maud Neville said she would acquaint Vanity with the sentiments of her brother, and inquire if the proposal would be such as she would entertain. This was well [illegible] behavior, but Augustus remarked that of course a poor girl like Miss Hardware must jump at so dazzling an offer. [illegible] never had her doubts. With her habitual frankness but with the utmost delicacy, Maud told the actress how matters stood but if Vanity had been an earl's daughter she could not have been treated with greater consideration. Mrs Neville never hinted that, her brother being a handsome young soldier with three thousand a year and Vanity a nondescript player with a pretty face for her fortune, the only conceivable answer would be, How lucky I am! No; she spoke of her brother with affection and admiration, said a few words about his position and his income, and then wound up gracefully.

"After all the important question for my brother now is not what his sister thinks of the affair, but how you regard them."

Maud had scarcely looked at Vanity all this time now raising her eyes she saw that the actress was pale agitated and ready to burst into tears. Somehow this pleased Maud. There was no mere feminine exultation about Vanity nor any affected confusion. It was real feeling that was expressed in her face and not such feeling thought watchful Maud as augured well for Tom Pembroke.

"Will you sit down?" Vanity said; for Maud had come into her guest's room and was standing beside her. "Sit here please. I have a great deal to say to you."

Maud sat down. Vanity walked over to the window [illegible] sitting herself on a high ottoman, and resting her face against the pane fell into a sort of soliloquy.

"I wonder how I ought to begin?"

Maud said nothing not knowing what to say. Presently Vanity looked at her.

"I like you. I [illegible] speak freely to you."

"Thank you," Maud said. "You are very kind."

"Shall I tell you what I have been?—what I am?"

"If you please," Maud said again finding in her wonder nothing else to say.

"Fifteen years ago I was a little sickly child with a dying mother who was oh so patient and good. Now she has been fifteen years an angel in heaven. And a father—oh, God forgive me for what I was going to say."

"Vanity," Maud said with tears in her eyes. "I know all this. Don't say any more."

"Do sit still," Vanity said "and listen to me. [illegible] knew for a long time that she [illegible] pain she took to teach me [illegible] Even nice little ways and [illegible] above all she tried to make [illegible] I remember when they took [illegible] house—I was not let go to the [illegible] I cast myself down in her [illegible] and prayed the prayer she taught me and vowed that I would be like her and go to her as soon as I could."

Vanity stopped. There was no tremor in her melancholy voice and her eyes showed no signs of tears. So much could not be said for Maud Neville.

"But that passed off," Vanity continued. "At that time we were fairly prosperous, and there was much to divert my mind. I was taught to sing and dance and to make myself attractive. At fourteen I went on [illegible]. Till then my father had maintained a good position and I wanted for nothing. He was tolerably kind to me, too, and had plenty of friends such as they were.

"Our life for the next seven years was full of change. Sometimes we had money, sometimes we had none. Sometimes I had twenty dresses, sometimes only one. All that time I never entered a church, never thought of anything but gayety and the present. Then bad days came. My father had to fly and hide himself.

"Living in [illegible] and solitude I met a man who was [illegible] and loved me. Oh [illegible] He seemed to me all [illegible] He asked me to marry him [illegible] I yielded. I let my heart [illegible] Oh [illegible] me not think of that time any more. It was too wild in its dark dream.

"Then he deserted me. Some stories were told [illegible] he was weak and he married another woman. My heart was broken. Then my father died and I had a dreadful illness. Then I came to you. And then——"

"All the rest I know Vanity."

"No! Not the most deadly part. Mrs Neville, [illegible] weeks after I was with you my fixed resolution was at all costs to win that man [illegible] revenge myself on the woman who had robbed me and blasted my future. I lived that wicked life over and over in my thoughts and then the smallpox came. I believed that my face was hopelessly disfigured. And then after planning suicide twenty—fifty times in my frenzy and despair my heart was changed. Oh how good Sister Catherine was! I did repent—I [illegible] heartily repent of my wicked [illegible] I see how detestable I had become [illegible] passionate self seemed to separate [illegible] and recede further and further an[illegible] day I despised that image more [illegible] all the world would I again be the Vanity Hardware that I was a little while ago [illegible] infatuated deluded self deluding [illegible] reckless wicked all for love of a man whom I [illegible] now rather than care for [illegible] about myself and him [illegible] then I found that my fears had [illegible] My face was uninjured. [illegible] No my desire for a [illegible] than ever."

[illegible] Maud [illegible] speak.

"[illegible] Mrs Neville," Vanity continued [illegible] what stern tone "would you like [illegible]"

"I have told you," Maud replied calmly. "Your frankness has not altered my mind."

"[illegible] care for me if he knew all this."

"[illegible] who could [illegible] to tell all their [illegible] temptation."

"[illegible] not [illegible] to know all [illegible]"

"[illegible]," Maud [illegible] slowly. "I do not see [illegible]"

Vanity slipped from her ottoman and [illegible] the room she took Mrs [illegible] hand.

"[illegible] necessity for him to know [illegible] tell your brother he is good [illegible] have loved him. But my mind was made up some [illegible] I shall never love any man [illegible]"

"Vanity!"

"I am not fit for a good man's love. I know what an evil affection has made me—how much [illegible] be what in my better [illegible]"

"Vanity Vanity you are unjust to your self."

"[illegible] from my heart. It [illegible] feelings [illegible] shall [illegible]"

"[illegible]," said Maud "[illegible] of yourself [illegible]"

[illegible] of the room [illegible] with down cast face and [illegible] hanging [illegible] Vanity [illegible]

Vanity [illegible] there for years [illegible] cheeks [illegible]

[illegible] XVIII

"[illegible] miss," [illegible] said, speaking [illegible] Har[illegible]

[illegible] just came, under her eyebrows—you understand—and touching her lips with the feather of the pen as of old.

"Do you think old Mr Hardcastle ever said [illegible] uncommon near the wind?"

"I said [illegible] muttered that [illegible] a hard question to ask me. You see [illegible] an elderly lady, and has lived a good many years [illegible] and in. [illegible] we to [illegible] with Mr Hardcastle?"

"She'd like Vanity."

"[illegible]," I replied. "But if you will excuse [illegible] pot called the kettle black [illegible] bad language and bad behavior in the pot. But the kettle was black all the same."

"Do you know [illegible] the most good natured [illegible] I saw!"

"And you observe miss," I continued gaining courage, "[illegible] Mr [illegible] an uncommon [illegible]—he sort of a lady for my money—she was staggered at Vanity's conduct for a time."

[illegible] not deny it.

"Well now doctor," she said with a sweet smile, but something sad in it, "Vanity has the offer of Tom Pembroke. A brilliant offer. A really handsome man. Will she marry him?"

"Not at first, miss," said I pondering. "Not all at once. She will think of what she said about the statue. In fact miss, I shouldn't wonder if [illegible] Until, we'll say, she [illegible] the statue away on the quiet. Throw it into the fish pond perhaps."

"And then she'll marry Tom Pembroke?"

"If she doesn't [illegible] she is not a woman and my name [illegible] John [illegible]"

CHAPTER XIX.

THE LADY PRINCIPAL OF [illegible] SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL

When Vanity's resolve was made public in the little circle Augustus Neville expressed frank surprise [illegible] old Mrs Hardcastle [illegible] was notable [illegible] behavior. Sister Catherine [illegible] pretty [illegible] spirited behavior. Maud felt grieved [illegible] Tom's sake and Tom himself was [illegible] down and would have been heartily [illegible] a secret [illegible] ness of the woman of his choice [illegible] relieved his depression. Now at last [illegible] could say that Vanity Hardware was an adventure[illegible].

Vanity maintained her resolution and asked Sister Catherine to [illegible] religious house where she might devote [illegible] to charitable work. The good [illegible] hesitated.

"You are young child. You don't know what you ask."

"Yes I know well," Vanity said. "I have made up my mind."

"One thing you must promise me then," Sister Catherine rejoined, "there must be no vow—no vow for two years at least."

"If you like," Vanity replied quietly, "there [illegible] be no vow."

But the sister perceived that the girl acquiesced so readily because in her [illegible] heart the vow had been already taken and remarkably enough Vanity found that day by day successive obstacles arose and somehow, although the residence in a religious house seemed always about to begin unforeseen [illegible] continually postponed so matters stood for several weeks.

All this time Vanity and the sister were living quietly in [illegible] St and [illegible] Vanity was being [illegible]

[illegible] One [illegible] Sister Catherine went out after breakfast without giving any hint [illegible] her business and each time she returned [illegible] she went to her room [illegible] remained there for [illegible] When she came down to the sitting room she [illegible]

"Two friends are coming to see me this afternoon on private business [illegible] room to [illegible] two."

Shortly after [illegible] Vanity [illegible] the door [illegible] knock [illegible]

Sister Catherine [illegible] Vanity saw that the [illegible] had been [illegible] deadly pale and traces of tears were on her [illegible]

"Vanity," she said "I must [illegible] Something [illegible] occurred which makes it [illegible] to live far away from [illegible]"

Vanity sat silent and she grew pale [illegible] she was to be parted from her only friend. The next sentence [illegible] would announce [illegible]

"I am going to live in Warwickshire [illegible] a small village. I have taken a [illegible] house [illegible] in which I lived [illegible] years ago."

"Yes," Vanity said. No concern [illegible] to her lips. She realized [illegible] the must be in life a terror, when [illegible] of being left to her own resources [illegible] terrified her.

"I shall keep one servant and [illegible] good I can," continued Sister Catherine. [illegible]

Until this morning [illegible] nothing.

[illegible] ever.

[illegible] who [illegible] remark [illegible]

Of course [illegible] try [illegible]

"Not care!" exclaimed Vanity [illegible] did you think of [illegible]"

"I wanted a companion [illegible]"

And in fact Vanity [illegible]

But it [illegible]——

Vanity would hear no more. In spite of herself [illegible] feelings [illegible] of her [illegible]

[illegible] me away.

[illegible] Vanity [illegible] Sister Catherine [illegible] might [illegible] above all [illegible] together.

CHA[illegible] X

[illegible]ADES OF [illegible]

Happ[illegible] which [illegible] Warwickshire [illegible] house [illegible] green [illegible] other [illegible] shop—with [illegible] shop [illegible]

[illegible] and snacks of rustic [illegible] was ready to receive them. [illegible]

neat and pretty they turned into [illegible] parlor where a cheery fire burned [illegible] table was spread, and the cloth wa[illegible] and the china gilt and green [illegible] hung [illegible] preserves [illegible] cream [illegible] whole town, [illegible] Then the walls were [illegible] and covered with engr[illegible] the carpet gave a quiet assuranc[illegible] comfort to the very soles [illegible] just at the most comforta[illegible] from the fire was a little low [illegible] might have moved to [illegible] own accord to invite a guest [illegible] his happiness comp[illegible]

"Peaceful! I think," Vanity said [illegible] "Not deadly dull, I am quite [illegible]"

The same taste and quiet luxury a[illegible] everywhere in the little house. [illegible] bedroom was a marvel of prettin[illegible] with almost childish curiosi[illegible] asked to see the room of her friend [illegible] surprised afresh by the spotless neat[illegible] strict order of everything. But th[illegible] was sightly stern in its aspect [illegible] quite picturesq[illegible] and flowery china [illegible] all was [illegible] and nothing at all f[illegible] Besides, some grave religi[illegible] hung upon the walls.

Vanity was so anxious to see more [illegible] little abode that, before five [illegible] of her room and ready [illegible] she pleased she went down [illegible] the kitchen door ajar at [illegible] she peeped in. Co[illegible] speck of dirt from floor to [illegible] Could you find so much as a saltsp[illegible] ful and traditional [illegible]

[illegible] ruddy [illegible] held an egg sauc[illegible] the steam rolled [illegible] so that she could [illegible] was hiding! With [illegible] breath—significant of [illegible] blew the vapor aside [illegible] as though her finge[illegible] its fury can cause her [illegible] before [illegible] had in its warm[illegible] cheeks and ankles [illegible] capacious [illegible] triumphal arches for [illegible] laughter, [illegible] dropped [illegible] quicker than a musket ball!

"Never [illegible] after all, miss."

Laughing her great hand up in [illegible] rumbling, with mirth at her own [illegible] her great breast was a good [illegible] Mount Etna. Thrusting the [illegible] saucepan, the water still fretting [illegible] into an ignominious corne[illegible] another mighty laugh like a stream[illegible] Was such a cook ever seen? Van[illegible] sighed thinking of the old days [illegible] England. [illegible] all to sixpenny [illegible] laughter and pealing [illegible] were soon disti[illegible]

"All's dished up, miss! Missis ne[illegible]"

"Oh!" exclaimed Vanity, "you hav[illegible] your mistress some time?"

"Some time!" the cook re-echoed [illegible] good humored scorn. "Some time [illegible]"

This lucid retort she left as it wa[illegible] [illegible] check dress, with some [illegible] reference to a black petticoa[illegible] and bearing the tray in her [illegible] of the kitchen like a [illegible] the viands [illegible] crutableness of [illegible] into the little [illegible] announced the [illegible] might have been heard [illegible] parish.

[illegible] little meal which follow[illegible] when Vanity [illegible] went into the small [illegible] there was warm and plea[illegible] lamp threw a soft [illegible] piano [illegible] ferns was [illegible] in the [illegible] would imagine that onl[illegible] this [illegible] ful room [illegible] vacant street of a poor villag[illegible] a lamp enlivened the dark[illegible] the foggy silence!

"What is [illegible] like a fairy tale!" [illegible] happy Vanity.

The sister was reclining on a co[illegible] gazing into the fire with a face of [illegible] not after the pattern of the cheerf[illegible] deep thought was expresse[illegible] earnest melanch[illegible] Vanity felt more than ever sure [illegible] trouble was hanging over he[illegible] could not venture to inqu[illegible] Only with quiet sympathy she [illegible] Catherine's side and, seatin[illegible] took her friend's [illegible] it and then, caressingly, [illegible] the hand, and so they sat [illegible] Sister Catherine sai[illegible] long ago of having [illegible] of my own. She is here beside [illegible] did not speak but for res[illegible] warm young chee[illegible] hand on which it rested.

After a time Sister Catherine [illegible] and she chose her [illegible] Kindly Light." The girl's [illegible] and her desire to please her be[illegible] a particular charm to her [illegible] the wind moaned drearily [illegible] accompaniment to the song, wh[illegible] delightful render[illegible] that little room.

"And with the morn those angel fa[illegible]
Which I have loved long since, [illegible]
awhile."

[illegible] last line and the [illegible] Every trace [illegible] full of th[illegible] [illegible] were bra[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] improvement [illegible]

THE CONDENSER

[illegible] News [illegible]

[illegible] Sibley library [illegible]

[illegible] Emperor W[illegible]

[illegible] Ky

[illegible] and Ohio River [illegible]

[illegible] longer

[illegible] are for [illegible] cases of smallp[illegible]

[illegible] Quebe[illegible]

[illegible] has been selected

[illegible] Grant monument

[illegible] at the Sharon Iron [illegible]

[illegible] Pennsylvania, is ended

[illegible] between the Servian

[illegible] have begun at Nissa

[illegible] Hon Julius Dex[illegible]

[illegible] for perjury [illegible]

[illegible] warrants for offenders in [illegible]

[illegible] assignee of the L[illegible]

[illegible] estate Cincinnati [illegible]

[illegible] Govern[illegible]

[illegible] physicians [illegible] hope of his recovery

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